The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,058.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

The Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. B. Smith, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 26th Sept. 1871, at noon.

	Sep.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave Tuticorin	4
„ Rutnagherry	27	„ Colombo	5
„ Vingorla	27	„ Galle	6
„ Carwar	28	„ Negapatam	9
„ Mangalore	29	„ Madras	11
„ Cannanore	30	„ Coconada	13
„ Tellicherry	30	„ Vizagapatam	14
	Oct.		
„ Calicut	1	„ Bimlipatam	14
„ Beypore	1	„ Gopaulpore	15
„ Cochin	2	„ False Point	16
„ Allepey	3	Arrive CALCUTTA	17

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd October 1871, at noon.

	Oct.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSSORAH	20
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Fao	20
„ Guadur	7	„ Bushire	21
„ Muscat	9	„ Linga	24
„ Bunder Abbas	11	„ Bunder Abbas	25
„ Linga	13	„ Muscat	27
„ Bushire	15	„ Guadur	29
			Nov.
„ Fao	17	„ Kurrachee	1
Arrive BUSSORAH	18	Arrive BOMBAY	4

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship MARTABAN, 515 Tons, 110 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd September 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To leave about 25th Instant.)

The Steam Ship ADA, 795 registered tons, Captain TATCHELL, will be despatched as above. This Vessel has very superior accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE,

To Suez	£30,
To Havre	£45,
To London	£50,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th September 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER 1871.

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

NOTICE.—The Barque DORA, from Mauritius, having arrived, and THIS DAY reported at Customs, CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby requested to PAY their respective AMOUNT of FREIGHT to the Undersigned and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

Captain Brown will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

COWASJEE & DINSHAW,

Agents Ship Dora.

No. 24, Apollo Street.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

EAST STREET, POONA,

AND

24, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G. NICOLL & Co.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY,

AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. ROBSON, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 30th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (2,245 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain A. H. Johnson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

	First Class	Second Class
To BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON	„ 650	„ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. AVOCA, (1,481 tons, and 250 H.P.), will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 27th Sept., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 5, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, a first-class Grand Square Piano, by J. G. Doring and Co., a splendid Cottage ditto by J. Gunther, Carriages, Horses, choice Plants, &c., at Wilderness, Mazagon

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of W. C. Penson, Esq., the same comprising rich Cut Hollow Stem Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services, best Plated ware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 5, Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet Frame, Ice Pitcher, Tea Set, Butter Pot, a Mahogany Case containing a set of best King's pattern Spoons and Forks, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a set of Dining Table in 2 pieces, for 12 persons, Sideboard, Dumb Waiter, Circular, Pier and Card Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Sofas, handsome English Velvet Pile Carpets, Centre Ottoman, Lady's Writing and Work Tables, Whatnots, Chiffoniers, a first-rate Slate Bagatelle Table, Bronze and Plated 3 and 4 light Hanging Argand Lamps, four-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Chest of Drawers, Towel Horses, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, choice Plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built circular glass fronted Miniature Brougham, by Kesterton.

1 Ditto ditto Park Phaeton with Grey Horse and Harness.

Lady's and Gentleman's Saddles, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a splendid Rosewood Harmonium by Alphonse Rodolphe, a full toned Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Schiedmayer, a first-rate English-built sociable by Holmes, a pair of Fast-trotting Grey Arab Carriage Horses, choice Plants, &c., at No. 71, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bungalow occupied by Charles Herring, Esq., No. 71, Malabar Hill, the whole of the Household Furniture, &c., &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 20th September 1871. BENNETT & Co.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES—POONA AND SIMLA.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.

McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.

Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.

Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.

Iron, English, Swedish and Yorkshire, of every description.

Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.

Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.

Corrugated Iron.

Jim Crows.

Smiths' English Bellows.

Floor Cloth.

Rollers, Skins.

Bundling Twine.

Paint Oil, of various sorts.

Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete

Patent Water Closets.

Traversing Screw Jack

Belting of sizes.

Clear Cloth.

Paper for Mill use.

Iron Tanks of sizes.

Fire Bricks.

Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ROBERT BROWN,

PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,

22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fixing of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given :—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.

Shank's Pan Valve Water Closets.

Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets.

Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.

Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.

Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Roof Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, for REPAIRS and ALTERATIONS to the FORBES' STREET PROPERTY, at present partly in the occupation of Messrs. BENNETT and COMPANY.

The Drawings and Specifications can be seen, and full particulars obtained, from Mr. J. Morris, C. E., 39, Meadow Street.

No Tender will be received later than WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 27th instant.

E. HEWETT, Manager,

Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICE ! ! !

THOSE CELEBRATED ENGLISH COMEDIANS,

MISS FANNY RAYNOR

AND

MR. W. BENNEE

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN BOMBAY.

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS AND BELTS.

ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TOILET SOAPS

Reduced to English rates.

PERFUMED 1s. 6d. BAR SOAPS,

Brown Windsor,

Elder Flower,

Glycerine,

Honey,

Lavender,

Marshmallow,

Oatmeal,

Rose,

Sunflower Oil.

Each Cash as. 10. Credit as. 12.

PERFUMED TABLET SOAPS.

1s. 6d. Box (of same sorts as above) Cash as. 12; Credit as. 14.

SOLE AGENTS FOR PEARS & SON,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Baug."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

One BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, near the Railway Station.

For the October Season.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at the Office of the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

NOTICES.

SALE OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT

J. & W. WATSON & CO.'S,

ALL

LAST SEASON'S STOCK,

TO BE CLEARED OUT AT HALF PRICE.

8th AUGUST 1871.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.

SAME as supplied by us to H. R. H. The PRINCE OF WALES and EARL MAYO, Viceroy of India. Illustrated Catalogue of these marvellous Timekeepers, specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,

168, STRAND (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE),

LONDON.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Map of India.

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Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.

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Railway Time Tables :—

- Great Indian Peninsula Railway
- Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
- Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
- Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
- East Indian Railway
- Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
- Scinde Railway.
- Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
- Eastern Bengal Railway.
- Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
- Great Southern of India Railway.
- Madras Railway.

Steam Navigation Companies :—

- P. & O. Co.
- Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
- Messageries Maritimes.
- Austrian Lloyds.
- Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
- Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
- British India Steam Navigation Company.
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Routes by Steamers.

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List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

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North-West Dak Company.

Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.

North-Western Dak Company.

Agra to Jeypore.

Rawul Pindee and Murree.

Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.

Scale of Fares for Palanquins.

Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents—

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.

Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.

Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.

London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

EMPRUNT DE LA VILLE DE PARIS.

LOAN OF THE CITY OF PARIS

FOR

350,000,000 FRANCS, OR 14 CRORES OF RUPEES.

TO raise the above Loan, the Municipality of the City of Paris will offer for Public Subscription, on the 26th Instant,

1,296,297 DEBENTURES, reimbursable in 75 Years at 400 Francs (Rs. 160), Interest 12 Francs (about Rs. 5) per Annum, payable 1st January and 1st July.

Price of Issue Francs 277, reimbursable 400 Francs, with Interest running from 1st July last.

Under this Loan a Sinking Fund will be formed of 1,500,000 Francs, or 6 Lakhs of Rupees, per Annum, divisible into Four Quarterly Drawings of Francs 375,000 each, in which 88 Bonds will participate, which Bonds will be drawn for reimbursement with the following Bonuses :—

1 Bond Reimburseable at	Francs	100,000	(Rs. 40,000)
2 Do. do.	„	50,000	(Rs. 20,000)
10 Do. do.	„	10,000	(Rs. 4,000)
75 Do. do.	„	1,000	(Rs. 400)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

On Subscribing	Francs	50
On Allotment	„	20
On 1st January 1872	„	50
On 1st April 1872	„	75
On 1st August 1872	„	82
	Francs	277

The Bonds can, on the day of allotment, be paid in full at 220 Francs in addition to the Subscription Payment.

With reference to the above Loan, the Bombay Agency of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris is prepared to receive Subscriptions for transmission to Paris on the following Terms :—

1.—The Price of Issue in Bombay will be Rs. 117 for every Bond at a fixed Exchange of Fr. 2-50 per Rupee.

2.—The Coupons of the Bonds will be payable at the Bombay Agency of the COMPTOIR d'ESCOMPTE de PARIS on the 1st January and 1st July in each year at the Exchange of the day.

3.—The amount payable by Subscription in Bombay will be Rs. 27 per Bond.

On allotment	„ 30
On the 1st March 1872	„ 30
On the 1st July 1872	„ 30

4.—Pending the arrival of the Bonds from Paris, Provisional Bonds will be issued by the COMPTOIR d'ESCOMPTE de PARIS, Bombay Agency, which will be of the same character, negotiable in the same manner, and under a Guarantee similar to that granted in the case of the Bombay Scrip of the New French Loan.

5.—Persons desirous of paying up the whole Subscriptions immediately after allotment, can do so by paying Rs. 87-4 in addition to the Rs. 27 paid on subscribing.

6.—In the event of the Loan being over-subscribed in Paris, a *pro ratâ* reduction will be made in the Stock available for Bombay, Subscribers.

7.—The Office will be open for Subscription from Wednesday, the 20th Instant, at 10 A.M., till Monday, the 25th Instant at 1 P.M.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST of Mr. H. R. HUGHES, late Partner in this Firm, CEASED on the 1st of JUNE 1870; but the Name and Style of the Firm will remain the same.

BUDGETT AND HUGHES.

Kurrachee, 26th August 1871.

NOTICE.—The RAFFLE of the HOUSE No. 26, Middle Road, Entally, for the benefit of the FAMINE-STRICKEN ARMENIANS of JULPHA will be DRAWN at the GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Calcutta, on the 12th of October next, at 11 A.M. Tickets—Rs. 10 each. Apply to Messrs. PAYNE & Co., Bombay.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

At six months' sight on Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., or the National Bank of Scotland	1s. 11¼d. per Rupee.
At three months' sight	1s. 11 1/16d. „
On Head Office, on demand, for sums of £500 and upwards	1s. 10¾d. „
For smaller sums	1s. 10 13/16d. „

Bombay, 16th September 1871.

NOTICE.—APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersigned for the OCCUPATION, from the 1st October 1871, of PLOTS of GROUND at the COTTON GREEN at Colaba. A deposit of Rs. 100 for each plot should accompany the application. This amount will be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the Deed of Agreement or paying the full amount of rent in advance before the 10th idem.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,

Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 9th September 1871.

NOTICE.—DESIGNS with SPECIFICATIONS are hereby invited, for a MARKET, (Materials, Wood and Iron) for Meat, Fish, Vegetables, and Fruit—Cost NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES.

A Premium of Three Hundred Rupees will be paid to the person whose Design will be approved of by the Municipal Commissioners. The Designs, &c., to reach this Office before the 1st of MARCH 1872.

For any further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary,

Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.

Municipal Secretary's Office, Sukkur, 30th August 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MATERIAL and ERECTION of THREE IRON SCREW PILE BRIDGES, on the 10th, 14th, and 18th Miles, East of Hooblee, of the Hooblee and Gudduk Road, Dharwar Collectorate.

2. Sections of the Nullahs at the proposed sites, with a Memorandum of information for persons proposing to tender, can be seen at the Office, during office hours, of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

3. No guarantee is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

4. For any further information that may be required, apply by letter to the Undersigned.

C. A. GOODFELLOW, Major, R. E.,

Acting Executive Engineer, Dharwar Division.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 20th, to SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, (both days inclusive), for the PATETI or PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
J. WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
H. K. GREGORY, Acting Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 8th September 1871.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS, being Creditors of, or otherwise having Claims upon, or against, the ESTATE of JAMES BOUGHEY BEWSHER, formerly of Richmond, in the County of Surrey, in England, but late of Bagdad, in Mesopotamia, a Captain in Her Majesty's Indian Navy, deceased, who died at Montone Alpes Maritimes, France, on the 5th day of November 1867, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the exemplification of the Probate of the Last Will and Testament of the said deceased issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England annexed) were, on the 30th day of August 1871, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD, a Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co., of Bombay, Merchants, one of the constituted Attorneys of WILLIAM BLACKETT BEWSHER, Executor of the said Will of the said JAMES BOUGHEY BEWSHER, deceased, are required on or before the 2nd day of October 1871 to send to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, Proctors for the said Administrator, at Apollo Street, Bombay, the particulars of their Claim upon, or against, the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such last-mentioned period, the said Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said William Blackett Bewsher, as such Executor as aforesaid, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. All PERSONS indebted to the said Estate or having Property of the deceased in their hands are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said Debts or Property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 1st day of September 1871.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,

Applicant's Proctors.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example :—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents at Bombay.

THE OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY (Rs. 250) per Share, for the year ending 30th June 1871, being at the rate of 25 per cent. on the Paid-up Capital, will be PAID on and after the 18th INSTANT, by the Undersigned, to the Registered Shareholders of the Company.

By order of the Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 14th September 1871.

THE BOMBAY, BURMAH, TRADING CORPORATION, Limited.

ધી બામબે બરમા તરેડીંગ કોરપોરેશન, લીમીતેદ.

धी मुंबई बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन, लीमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above CORPORATION will be HELD at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of September, instant, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes :—

1st.—To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

4.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co.,

Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 16th September 1871.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE......3 & 5, George Street, Edinburgh.

LONDON.............82, King William Street, and 3, Pall Mall East (West-End Office).

EIGHTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The REPORT on the INVESTIGATION of the COMPANY'S AFFAIRS, and DIVISION of PROFITS, as at 15th November 1870, can be had on application at any of the Company's Branch Offices or Agencies.

The Company has divided Profits on eight occasions since its establishment in 1825.

The SURPLUS FUND divided among the Policy-holders in 1870, amounted to the large sum of £331,591-18-0.

Annual Income upwards of......£ 700,000

Invested Funds, upwards of......£4,000,000

The LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY,

Limited, Agents, Bombay.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th September 1871.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 26th day of September, instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, when the following Special Resolution will be proposed in terms of the 51st Section of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, and under the Power to that effect conferred by Section 12 of the same Act :—

That the present Capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 500 additional Shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 400 each, of which Rs. 350 shall be immediately paid up. That the said Shares shall be offered in the first instance at Rs. 450 each, or a Premium of Rs. 100 per Share, to the Shareholders of the Company who shall be entitled to the said Shares on making Application for the same, on or before the 1st day of November next, in the PROPORTION of ONE SUCH NEW SHARE for every FOUR SHARES standing in the name of the Shareholder or Shareholders so applying for the same on the Register Books of the Company on the said 1st day of November next, and the said Shares, or so many of them as may be so applied for, shall be allotted by the Directors to the said Shareholders in the proportion aforesaid on payment of the sum of Rs. 450 per Share as aforesaid. And that any and all the Shares of the said New Issue which shall not be so applied for and allotted in manner aforesaid, or which shall remain unallotted after such allotment shall have been made to such Shareholders in the proportion aforesaid, shall be disposed of and issued by the Directors in such manner, and at such times, as they may deem proper.

The Premium realized on said New Issue shall be carried to credit of a Reserve Fund.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th September 1871.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

NOTICES.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL,

WATSON'S BUILDING,

BOMBAY.

SITUATED in the most central part of Bombay, facing the Sea, within five minutes' walk of all the Government, Merchants', and Public Offices, both Railway Stations, the Band-stand, and adjoining the Apollo Bunder, where the Mails are landed and Passengers embark for Europe.

There are three Floors of very lofty Apartments, containing upwards of 120 BED ROOMS, and BED and SITTING ROOMS en suite—all furnished with the best description of ENGLISH FURNITURE, and with every necessary to ensure comfort.

On the First Floor are Public and Private Dining Rooms, sufficient to accommodate upwards of 200 Guests; a Reading Room, and Public and Private Billiard Rooms, furnished with five of Thurston's best Tables.

The Table is liberal, and the Wines are of the highest class.

Travellers by the B. B. and C. I. Railway should book to the Marine Lines Station, and by the G. I. P. Railway to the Boree Bunder Station.

Carriages and Servants from the Hotel wait the arrival of each Train.

The ESPLANADE is the only Hotel in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is patronised by all the English and Foreign Nobility visiting India.

W. MAULE,

Manager.

MESSRS. BOURNE & SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS

OF

SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,

Have the pleasure to announce that a branch of their business

WILL BE OPENED IN

BOMBAY,

ON 1st NOVEMBER 1871,

on the premises in RAMPART ROW, recently vacated by the National Bank of India.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,

WINE AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

BOMBAY, No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

BORDEAUX, No. 29, ALLEES DE TOURNY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF CLARET, PER P. & O. STEAMER NUBIA.

		Qts.	Pts.
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own brand) per doz.	Rs.	14 0	7 8
St. JULIEN MEDOC ditto	do	10 0	5 8
CLARET—Ordinaire (L. Assemat)	do	8 0	...
Do Szegszardi, Hungarian	do	...	8 6
Do Hermitage (a good after-dinner Wine)	do	23 0	...
Do Barsac (White)	do	18 0	...
Do Chablis do	do	18 0	...
Do Chateau Margaux	do	28 0	...
BRANDY—Exshaw, No. 1	do	35 0	...
Do do No. 2	do	20 0	...
Do Hennessy 3 stars	do	29 0	...
Do do 2 do	do	24 0	...
Do do 1 do	do	21 8	...
Do Denis Mounie	do	21 0	...
Do Martell	do	21 0	...
Do Pinet Castillon	do	21 0	...
And other well-known Brandies.			
SHERRY—Chillingworth's	do	25 0	...
Do "Flying Horse" brand	do	18 0	...
PORT—Chillingworth's	do	25 0	...
Do Graham's	do	18 0	...
CHAMPAGNE—Jaquesson's	do	30 0	...
OLD TOM—Swaine and Boord's	do	15 0	...
HOLLANDS GIN—15 quart bottles	do	23 8	...
IRISH WHISKEY	do	16 0	...
VERMOUTH	do	...	7 0
JAMAICA RUM	do	18 0	...
BEER—Bass's, bottled by Stone	do	5 12	3 12
Do Tennent's	do	4 12	3 0
GUINESS'S STOUT	do	5 0	3 8

Also on hand, BEER by Alsopp, Atkins, &c.

Orders from Up-country for Goods of all descriptions will be promptly and carefully attended to.

Messrs. B. & S. have the pleasure to inform Messes, Clubs, and the Trade, that they can, if desired, address their Orders direct to their Bordeaux House.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, and Co. have now received a FURTHER SUPPLY of Mr. AYALA ALBRECHT'S CHATEAU D'AY CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, per 1 doz. Case	Rs. 30
Pints, „ 2 „	„ 32

They have also for Sale, Messrs. T. R. DUNKIN and SON'S BRANDIES.

CHAMPAGNE COGNAC, at	Rs. 22 per dozen.
VIEUX „	„ 17 „

Bombay, 18th September 1871.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & Co.'s		
Brandy,	Rs. 25	per doz.
Sherry	„ 25	„
GORDON'S		
Brown Sherry	„ 24	„
COYLE & Co.'s		
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	„ 27	„
LARRONDE FRERE'S		
St. Julien	„ 12	„
Margaux	„ 15	„
Chateau Lafite	„ 20	„
Superior Old Cognac	„ 25	„
HUDSON & HORNYICK'S		
Pale Dry Sherry	„ 18	„
W. McEWAN'S		
Beer, Quarts	„ 4½	„
Ditto Pints	„ 2½	„

REMINGTON & Co.

NOTICES.

MONSOON SEASON.

IMPORTANT

TO

TRAVELLERS AND OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

THE following REQUISITES are procurable READY FOR USE, or made to order at a very short Notice at the undermentioned low Rates for Cash from the

ESTABLISHMENT

OF

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits		17 0		
Overland Suits, best Blue Serge		27 0		
Warm Suits		35 0		
Over Coats, lined		35 0		
Inverness Capes		30 0	to 35 0	
Whitney Rugs		12 8	15 8	18 8
Rug Straps, wide Bridle Leather		2 0		
Sleeping Suits, each ...6-8, 7-8,		10 0	17 0	17 8
Dressing Gowns		10 0	17 0	23 0
Pyjamas	six for	16 8	18 8	
Oxford Shirts, with Collar attached	six	37 0		
Taffeta, a new material	six	37 0		
Printed Cambric, Collars attached	six	22 8		
French Printed, Collars attached	six	28 0		
White Shirts, Fine Longcloth	six	22 8		
White Shirts, Linen Fronts and Cuffs	six	28 0		
Flannel Shirts, thoroughly shrunk	six	40 0		
Best Silk and Wool, neat patterns Shrunk	six	52 0		
Merino Under-Vests	six	19 0		
Superfine ditto	six	24 0		
Irish Cambric Handkerchiefs, Washed and Hemd. per doz.	10 8	12 8	13 8	16 8
Cotton Socks, ...per doz.	11 0			
Fine Fancy Stripes	12 8	14 8	16 8	
Merino, Fancy and Plain	15 0	16 8	18 0	
Bathing Drawers, Striped and Plain	six for	11 0		
Railway Portmanteaus		23 8 to 25 0		
Overland Trunks		25 0 to 28 0		
Ladies' Trunks, fitted with Tray, &c.		40 0 to 45 0		
Soiled Linen Bags		4 12 to 5 12		
Black Hide Bags		10 0		
Courier Bags		6 8 to 8 8		
Travelling Hats		5 0 to 6 8		
Scarves, un-made, from		1 12 to 3 4		
Made Sailor's Knott		1 2 to 2 12		
Overland Chairs		10 0 to 12 8		
Travelling Pillows		1 12	2 0	
Pillow Cases, each		1 8		
Sheets, Horrockses' per pair		9 8		

WHITE HELMETS.

FOR MILITARY AND CIVIL WEAR.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
White Regulation Helmets, fitted with Chin Strap.	14 8	16 0
White Regulation Helmets, extra quality with Chin Strap	16 0	18 0
White Hunting Helmets, wide brim	13 8	15 0
Do. do. extra quality	16 0	18 0
Drab Hunting Helmets, wide brim	8 8	10 0
Small Hats for evening wear	from 5 0 to 7 0	6 0 8 0

BRACES,

BEST MAKES ONLY.

Guyot's French Braces	1 14	2 0
Do. best quality	2 0	2 0
Light, Leather, very strong	2 0	2 0
Scarlet, Berlin	2 0	2 0
White, do.	2 0	2 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,

BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BYCULLA,

AND

EAST STREET, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS,

A CHOICE SELECTION of MILLINERY, &c.,

For the POONA SEASON, consisting of—

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Hair Chignons in every shade, Frizettes, Pads, &c.

Silks, Satins, Reps, Prints, Cambrics, Velveteen, Black Velvet, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, Camisoles, Lace sets, Mantles, Velveteen Jacquettes, Ball Room Fans, Lace Tunics, and Flounces and Corsets of best manufacture.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR WEDDINGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING, &c., &c.

THE GOODS WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK AT POONA.

Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for Payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

Bombay, 12th July 1871.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Noml. value ₽ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,4 0 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	640
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	180
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	93
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	430
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,100
200	2, 00	all	265do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
200	500	all	66½do.	Do New	550
500	1,8 0	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,300
300	2,000	all	200 ps	East India Press Co.	3,200
150	8 500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co.	9,000
300	2,0 0	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	965
200	6,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,700
250	5 000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,150
300	5,000	2,000	1 0 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,100
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	600
12	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,600
225	2,0 0	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	800

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,550
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	145
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	933
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil.	Port Canning	400

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,790	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,575 nl
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,345
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
100	5,5 0	all	...	Bombay	2,80) nl.
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	1,040
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	305x-d
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,850
750	2,000	all	75 p.s	Great Eastern	2,425
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,130
900	1,0 0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,050
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,730
690	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,325 nl.

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
......	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2;

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

......	5,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co	8

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 2 .

Shewell, Lieutenant-Colonel, Officiating Quartermaster General of the Army, on duty, from Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 16.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Depy. Comr., 4th Class, Central Provinces, to be Inspr. Genl. of Registration and Supt. of Stamps, Opium, and Excise in those Provinces.

Mr. J. D. Beglar, Asst. Eng., 1st Grade, is appointed an Asst. in the Archæological Survey of India with effect from the 1st March last.

The Hon. Elphinstone Jackson, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave of absence for five weeks, with effect from the 19th ultimo, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The following temporary alterations of rank are made in the British Burmah Police with effect from the 2nd ultimo :—

Capt. L. B. Bance, Supt. of Police, 5th Grade, to officiate as Supt. 4th Grade.

Mr. R. Redpath, Asst. Supt of Police, Offg. Supt, 4th Grade, to officiate as Supt. 5th Grade.

Consequent on the absence on privilege leave of Mr. N. A. Garstin, Dist Supt. of Police, Lucknow, the following temporary promotions are made in the Oudh Police with effect from the 1st instant :—

Mr. J. E. Burton, Offg. Dist Supt., of Police, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Dist. Supt., 2nd Grade.

Mr. G. Hodgkinson, Head Quarters Inspr, Lucknow, to officiate as District Supt. of Police, 5th Grade.

With the concurrence of H. E. the Governor of Bombay in Council, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction an exchange of appointments between Mr. A. Pengelly, Supny. Ass. Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, in Sind, and Mr. W. Dumbleton, Offg. Ass. Conservator of Forests, 3rd Grade, in the North-Western Provinces.

Lt. F. Bailey, R. E., Addl. Depy Conservator of Forests, 3rd Grade, in the N.-W. Provinces, whose appointment was announced in P W Dep. Notification No. 32F, dated 1st June last, joined his appointment on the afternoon of the 24th ult.

As the services of Dr. H. F. S. Warth, Sen. Analyst of the Inland Customs Dept., whose privilege leave for one month expires on the 7th inst., are required at Head Quarters, he is permitted to re-join his appointment from leave at Simla.

The appointment of Sur. F. Day as Inspr. Genl. of Fisheries in British India, announced in Notification No. 8, dated 9th ult., will have effect from that date.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt. C. Young, Offg. 2nd in Comd. of the Meywar Bheel Corps, and 2nd Ass. Political Agent, Meywar, has been granted privilege leave of absence for thirty days from the 15th Sept. 1871, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lt. F. H. Maitland, Boundary Settlement Officer in Bhopal, availed himself on the 20th June of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 1755G, dated 23rd Aug. 1871, and resumed charge of his duties on the 19th Aug. 1871.

Consequent on the departure of Capt. H. C. A. Szczepanski, Offg. Depy. Comr. in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, on two months' privilege leave, the following temporary promotions have been made in the Berar Commission with effect from the 24th April 1871 :—

Major C. T. O. Mayne, Offg. Ass. Comr., 1st class, to officiate as Depy. Comr., 3rd class.

Capt. D. W. Laughton, Offg. Ass. Comr., 2nd class, to officiate in the 1st class.

Lieut. H. de P. Rennick, Offg. Ass. Comr., 3rd class, to officiate in the 2nd class.

Moonshee Ameen Chund, Judl. Ass. Comr. of Ajmere and Mhairwarra, assumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 19th Aug. 1871.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the words "to Europe" in section 18 of the rules of the 13th April 1864, for the grant of leave of absence to Uncovenanted Servants, shall be understood to signify beyond India.

In conformity with the ruling of the Secretary of State, Financial despatch No. 262, dated 15th Aug. 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following clause for clause (*c*) of section VIII. of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code:—

(*c*.) Furlough taken without medical certificate or under clause (*a*) of this section may be extended, provided that the whole period, together with the extension does not exceed three years. When on furlough under this clause, an officer will retain a lien and will be granted allowances, as prescribed in section VII., till the end of the second year of the furlough; but in the third year of the furlough he will not retain a lien, and will be entitled only to subsistence allowance.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, with the consent of the Secretary of State for India, hereby fixes sixty millions of rupees as the amount of bullion and coin to be invested in Government Securities, pursuant to section 17 of the Indian Paper Currency Act (III. of 1871.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following alterations of rank are made, subject to H M's approval :—

Lt.-Col. Henry Ellenborough Dyneley, Mad. Cav., to rank from 18th Apr. 1871, in succession to Lt.-Gen. Sir Justin Sheil, K. C. B., K. L. S., Ben. Inf., deceased.

Lt.-Col John Hadow Jenkins, Ben. S C, to rank from 11th May 1871, in succession to Lt.-Gen. P. Innes, Ben. S. C., deceased.

Lt. Col. Edward Melville Lawford, Mad. Cav., to rank from 20th May 1871, in succession to Lt.-Gen. C. Wahab, Mad. Inf., deceased.

Note.—The promotion of Major Robert Caulfield, Mad. Cav., to the rank of Lt.-Col. by brevet, notified in G. G. O. No. 574 of the 28th June 187 , is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned officer is promoted to the rank of Col. by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of clauses 8 and 9 of the Royal Warrant of the 31st Jan. 1859, subject to H M's approval :—

Lieut.-Col. Richard Lloyd Thompson, Ben. S. C.,—26th Aug 1871.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England :—

Capt. H. M. Buller, of the late 5th Eur. L. C., 2nd Squad. Officer, 11th Ben. Cav. Lancers,—arrived at Bombay on the 25th Aug 1871.

The services of Capt. H. M. Buller are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major Harry Alfred Rooke, of the late 12th Regt. N. I.,—for two years, under the Reg. of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India is published for general information :—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 193. London, the 27th July 1871.
To H E the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,—Paragraph 5 of your letter No. 350, dated 30th Nov. 1870, reports your having decided on a reference from the Government of Madras, that leave taken under clause XI. of the Furlough Rules of 1868, may be reckoned as a portion of the three years' service after return to duty required by rule VIII. before furlough can again be taken.

2. This decision is approved.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) ARGYLL.

The services of Asst. Surg. B. Franklin, of the Medl. Dept., Civil, Sultanpore, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Dept.

Capt. H. Rowband, of the late 63rd Regt. N. I., Sub-Asst. Comry. Genl., is allowed leave of absence from the 28th Aug. to the 27th Oct. 1871, both days inclusive, to remain at Dalhousie and the adjacent hills, on medical certificate, under the Reg. of 1868.

The services of Capt. J. Finnis, of the Ben. S. C., Qr. Mr., 3rd P. I., are placed temporarily at the disposal of H. E. the C. in-C.

Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, it is hereby notified, that when an officer of H M British service employed in a staff appointment, is removed from the Indian Estab by transfer to a regiment out of India, or is removed or promoted to the half-pay or unattached list, he will be allowed, until he can be relieved of his office, the same aggregate rate of pay as he may have been receiving prior to such removal or promotion, such aggregate pay will include any British pay of the higher rank to which the officer may be promoted.

2. It must, however, be distinctly understood that in all such cases an officer must be relieved within one month of the date on which notice of his removal or promotion is received in India.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ben. S. C. with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secretary of State for India:—

Capt. George Alexander, of the 76th Foot, Offg. Asst. Comr, British Burmah,—30th April 1869.

The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lt.-Col. (brevet Col) T. Wright, C. B., of the Ben. S. C., Comdt, 11th Ben. Cav. (Lancers), to be Depy Adjt. Genl. in succession to Brig.-Gen T. F. Wilson, C. B., appointed to the brigade staff of the army.

Asst. Apothy George William Hassard, having been absent without leave for more than two years and a-half, his name is struck off the list of Warrant Officers of the Sub Medl. Dept.

With reference to the Notification issued by the Public Works Dept. No. 341, dated 5th Sept. 1871, the services of Lt. H. W. Clarke, of the R. E., Exec. Engr. 4th Grade, Punjab, Public Works Dept., are placed at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

The services of Hon. Capt. Sheik Hedayut Ali, Khan Bahadoor, Sirdar Bahadoor of the 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regt. of N. I., Aide-de-Camp to the Right Hon. the C.-in-C. are, with H. E's permission, placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, the name of Capt. Edwin Edmund Brutton Bond, of the Ben. S. C., is removed from the list of the Ben. Army, with effect from the 11th Sept. 1871.

Capt. Bond will receive a subsistence allowance of £127-15 per annum, equivalent to the half-pay of his rank.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D. Scott, Exec. Engr., 3rd Grade, Oudh, is appointed Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, in the Public Works Dept. with effect from the 15th current.

Mr J. B. Braddon, clerk in the Office of the Auditor of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Accounts, is appointed Accountant, 2nd Grade, on probation, in that office.

H. E. the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Accounts Branch of the P. W. Dept., with effect from 1st Sept. 1871 :—

From Controller, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade, to Controller, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.—Capt. I. P. Westmorland, R. E., Offg Controller, Punjab.

From Controller, 2nd Class, 4th Grade, to Controller, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade.—Mr. T. Moss, Controller, British Burmah.

From Depy. Controller, to Controller, 2nd Class, 4th Grade.—Mr. P. Philips, Offg. Controller, Rajpootana.

From Asst. Controller, 1st Grade, to Depy. Controller.—Lt. W. J. LeBreton, B.S.C, Offg, Depy. Controller, Bombay.

From Accountant, 3rd Grade, to Asst. Controller, 3nd Grade.—Mr. P. A. Buckland.

Capt. Westmorland and Mr. Phillips are confirmed in the posts in which they have been officiating.

Mr. J. T. Blissett, Supt., 2nd Grade, is dismissed from the service of Government.

Mr. J. H. Lane, Supt., 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Director of Traffic during such time as Mr. Cappel may officiate as Depy Director General of Telegraphs, or until further orders.

Mr. W. R. Brooke, Supt., 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Supt., 1st Grade, vice Mr. Lane.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 14th September.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments, subject to approval by H. M.:—

1st Bn. 19th Foot.—Qr. Mr. James Linford, from the 63rd Foot, to be Qr. Mr., vice Keatinge, who exchanges. Dated 5th Sept. 1871.

63rd Foot.—Qr. Mr. John Keatinge, from the 1st Bn. 19th Foot, to be Qr. Mr., vice Linford, who exchanges. Dated 5th Sept. 1871.

H. E. is pleased to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers :—

1st Bn. 2nd Foot.—Capt. R. H. Ross to have rank as Capt. from the 16th of May 1868.

65th Regt.—Lt. W. T. Croft to be Capt. from the 22nd July 1871.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, 2nd Capt. C. E. Nairne, 19th Brig. R. A., will proceed to England, and join B Bat. C. Brig. R. H. A., to which he has been appointed. On arrival he will report himself to the Depy. Adjt. Gen. R. A., Horse Guards.

This cancels that part of G. O. C. C. dated 23rd Aug. 1871 (p. 422), which orders this officer to England, to join the School of Gunnery.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Rawulpindee Division Order, dated the 31st Aug., appointing Asst. Surg. D. A. Leslie, M.D., 36th Foot, to officiate as Div. and Brig. Staff Surg. with effect from the 18th April last, during the absence, on leave, of Asst. Surg. R. G. FitzGerald, 36th Foot.

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 25th Aug. directing Asst. Surg. H. Whitwell to take medical charge of the 23rd N. I. as a temporary arrangement.

Bareilly Station Order, dated the 24th July last, placing the services of Asst. Surg. E. B. Ruttledge, doing duty with the 27th N. I. temporarily, at the disposal of the Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals, Lucknow Circle, for civil employ.

Agra Brigade Order, dated the 23rd Aug., appointing Lt. J. A. Miley, 1st N. I., to offi. as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Capt. J. M. Heath, 20th Hus., Brig. Maj., proceeding to Muttra on inspecting duty.

Fort William Garrison Order, dated the 24th Aug., appointing Lt. F. T. Goodridge, 13th N. I., to offi. as Station Staff Officer, during the absence of the Bri. Maj. on duty.

105th Foot.—Reg. Order, dated the 23rd Aug., appointing Ens. A. F. Barrow to be Interp., vice Lieut. G. P. F. Byng.

8th N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated the 9th Aug., appointing Capt F. M. M. Harris to offi. as Qr. Mr. on promotion.

40th N. I.—Rgtl. Order, dated the 18th Aug., making the following temporary appointments, during the absence of the Comdg. Officer on court-martial duty at Muttra :—

Capt. H. Morton, offg. 2nd in Comd. and Wg. Officer, to offi. as Comdt.

Lt. J. D. Hallett, Qr. Mr., to offi. as 2nd in Comd. and Wg Officer.

Lt. J. C. P. Neville, 2nd. Wg Sub., to offi. as Qr.Mr., in addition to his other duties.

Head Quarters, Simla, 15th September 1871.

The C.-in C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

8th N. I.—Lt. C. M. Keighley, 1st Wg Sub., to be Qr.Mr., vice Harris, deceased. Dated 8th Sept. 1871.

Lt. A. Fishe, 2nd Bn. the Royal Regt., a candidate for the S. C., to be 1st Wg Sub., on probation, vice Keighley. Dated 8th Sept. 1871.

13th N. I.—Lt. W. M. Meacham, offg. Adjt. to be Adjt., vice Stevens, vacated. Dated 8th Sept. 1871.

16th N. I.—Lt. J. T. Whish, offg. Qr. Mr. to be Qr. Mr., vice Clare, appointed Adjt. Dated 8th Sept. 1871.

18th N. I.—Lt. W. H. Browne, late Adjt., 41st N. I., to be Qr. Mr., vice Forster, resigned in view to joining the Roorkee College. Dated 8th Sept. 1871.

20th N. I.—Lt. L. B. Irwin, 1st Bn. 3rd Reg. (the Buffs), a candidate for the S. C., to be 2nd Wg. Sub. on probation, vice Hood, ceased to be a probationer for the S. C. Dated 8th Sept. 1871.

25th N. I.—Ens. P. E. Anderson, 109th Reg. 2nd Wg. Sub., on probation, to be 1st Wg. Sub., on probation, vice Money-Simons, appointed to the 24th N. I., Dated 8th Sept. 1878.

Ens A. P. Thornton, 36th Regt, a candidate for the S C, to be 2nd Wg Sub, on probation, vice Anderson. Dated 8th Sept 1871.

41st N I.—Lieut. W. H. Salmon, 109th Regt a candidate for the S C., to be 1st Wg Sub, on probation, vice Tregear, appointed offg Qr. Mr. Dated 8th Sept 1871.

42nd N I.—Lt. H FitzG. Stevens, 1st Bn. 3rd Regt. (the Buffs,) a candidate for the S C, to be 2nd Wg Sub. on probation, vice Reid, appointed to the 30th N. I. Dated 8th Sept. 1871.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiments specified, provided the State is put to no expense, and that both officers join their respective battalions without delay :—

1st Foot.—L. J. B. Keith, 2nd Bn.

1st Foot.—L. F. C. H. Brooke, 1st Bn.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion or appointment, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified :—

3rd Foot.—Capt. C. E. Reeves and Lt. E. W. Howey, 1st Bn.

17th Foot.—L. F. G. Lacon and Ensign J. W. E. Angelo, 1st Bn.

25th Foot.—Capt. G. M. Shirley, Capt. H. G. Collis, Lt. H. G. Dixon, and Lieut. T. Barnes, 1st Bn.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on the 4th instance :—

Asst. Surg. J. McCreery, R. A.
Private S. Dukes, 20th Hussars.
Asst. Apothy. W. A. Williams, 92nd Foot.

MESSES.

With the sanction of Govt. the C-in-C directs the following addition to be made to para. 3, section II of the Mess Rules for the Bengal Army, see also Infantry Standing Orders, sec. XXIV. para. 7 :—

"Or in other words, no officer shall be required to pay a second donation in any one grade, under any circumstances."

LEAVE OFFICERS.

The following letter, from the Govt. of India in the Mily. Dept., No. 412, dated 15th Aug. 1871, is published for general information :—

"In returning the enclosures of your letter, No. 1515E (Leave,) dated 28th July 1871, relating to an application from Lt. * * *, Bengal S. C., now on furlough in England, to be allowed to elect the Furlough Rules of 1854, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of H. E. the C.-in-C. that officers entering the S. C. after the publication of the Furlough Rules of 1868 cannot proceed on furlough under any other rules, and that the option in Rule XXXIV was allowed only to those already in the Indian Service."

MILITARY INSTRUCTION—PASSAGES.

Some misconception having arisen regarding the grant of free passages to officers attending the classes for garrison instruction, it is notified that with the sanction of Government, free passages will be granted, as a rule, to officers both going and returning; but any officer remanded to his regiment under para. 19 of G. O. 152 of 1871, will be required to defray the cost of his return passage, at his own expense.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH SEPTEMBER.

London...	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 7s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolins & Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship.
Overland...Steamers		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per 0n
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag no minal.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Mula (s)	Sutton	Bussorah, Aug. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Gogah (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.
	Moss Rose	Smith	Rangoon.
	Migrator	Logan	Rangoon.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
16	Oxford	Veaux	Melbourne, July 14.
17	Conqueror	Davidson	Liverpool, June 2.
	Glenesk	Millard	Liverpool, June 19.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1125	Wolfville, Coultier	Feb. 2
1263	Montana, Parsons	Apl. 21
873	Sea Queen	May 15
1693	Adelaide, Arcus—Owen & Okell	June 2
1234	Algonquin, Jordon	June 7
1245	Asteriana, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co.	June 15
1236	Annie Frost, Smith	June 21
1057	Gladstone, Woollacott	June 22
1262	Victoria Cross, Cowley	June 23
1339	Prince Regent, Olagno	
1328	Prince Eugene, Smith	
1401	Cordillera, Barry	
1013	Tirrell, Morgan	
1270	Sir Walter Scott, Shaw	
1245	Eastern Light, McFee	
1389	Tabor, Otis	
827	Euxine (s), Champs—Lawrence & Co.	
1264	W. G. Russell, Owen.	
993	Melrose, Neill.	
1062	Ontario, Scott	
1307	Prince Leopold, Irvine Williams	
881	Belle Marice	
909	Khimjee Oodowjee	
1033	Sammendel	
1610	Juanhoe, Heerrimann	
1434	Westminster, Grose	
1356	Manila, Hircolm	
878	Ruby, Grey	
1055	Alonzo (s), Augusta—Raynest. Augusta, Raynest.	

FROM LONDON.

816	Copenhagen, Cowie—Stenhouse & Co.	June 3
400	M. M. Peter	June 15
1036	Roodee, Davies	June 16
1184	Albert Victor, Clark—Stenhouse & Co.	June 23
815	Flora, Shearer	
1499	Dallam Tower—Stenhouse & Co.	
744	Inverness	
1262	British Monarch	
781	Saladin, Ranken	
1048	Jumna, Laing	
721	Pembrokeshire, Wilknow—Thomas Steuart & Co.	
820	Baldovan, Tosh	
1293	Dharwar, Freebody—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.	
1248	Nelson.	
531	Davercourt, Heigho	
600	West Australian, Andrem	
494	Kingdon O.' Fife.	
1283	Ardgowan, Ker.	

FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1800	Yeddo (s).	
1437	Orlando (s).	
1320	Parana (s).	
1068	Erl King (s), Steele	

FROM BORDEAUX.

314	Marie Gabrielle, Elen	June 12

FROM CALCUTTA.

1066	Egeria—Stenhouse & Co.	
1152	East	
848	Medusa	
1007	Royal Saxon	
1012	Kate Gregory	
1249	Arundel	
800	Regina	
1278	Janet Cowan	
604	John Peacock	

FROM CLYDE.

1324	Sumatra, Dyce	Mar. 22
1000	City of Vienna, McDonald	May 8
899	City of Manchester, Naughton	June 24
	Alice Wilson, Morris	
333	Alaska	
994	City of Amoy, Murdoch.	

FROM NEWCASTLE.

1103	Eastern Belle	May 11
757	Berlin	May 26
1408	Birmingham	June 13
437	Poseidon	June 15
939	Sattara	June 25
1210	Arabia	June 28
1089	Cavalier	June 30
899	Salfarra	
660	Sved	
701	England's Glory, Moon	
1114	Nagasaki	
1260	Sabino	
863	Virginia.	
861	Ceres.	

FROM NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.

1345	British Sovereign	
1257	Golden Fleece, Fife.	

FROM SHIELDS.

1193	Perseverance	Feb. 13
1104	Attila	Apl. 18
744	Inverness	Apl. 21
1066	Glenaros	May 26
	British Princess, Stewart—Owen & Okell.	

FROM CARDIFF.

1129	Chrysolite, Croikshank	May 26
1332	Phineas Pendleton, Pendleton	July 10
1388	Royal Sovereign, Curphey	July 7
409	Vidal	
1001	Norah Greame, Robinson.	

FROM BOSTON.

741	River Clyde	

FROM RANGOON.

535	Muscat Merchant	Apl. 11
735	Mongyne	
538	W. Steuart	
1069	Lloyds, Robinson.	
1304	Mahbuleshwur, Curney.	
1407	Tymoor Shaw, Winter.	

FROM MELBOURNE.

1045	Star of India, Holloway	July 31

DAILY IMPORTS.—20TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Glendurorr, 20 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Ada, 1 case butter, Bull & Co.
Bagdad (s) 26 cases sherry wine, Hutchinson, Dods & Co.

FROM JEDDA, PER WRECKED S. S. BREADALBANE.

Teazer, 13 boxes oilmanstores, butter, and eau d' cologne, P. Nanabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—20TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Callirrhoe, 7 bales cotton, C. Lalljee & Co; 175 bales cotton M Ramdayal.

Pericles, 84 bales cotton, L Dattoo; 100 bales cotton, H Cullianjee.

Tanjore (s), 100 bales wool and 115 bales cotton, N Khuttow; 55 bales cotton, L. Rujabally; 800 bundles myrabolams S S Narrelwala; 44 bales wool, G H Fazul & Co; 100 bales wool, and 44 bales cotton., R Nursee; 60 bales cotton, H Ludha & Co; 100 bales cotton, R Ragoonath; 100 bales cotton, F Chambers & Co; 45 bales cotton, A Ludha; 102 bales cotton, V Vurria; 77 bales cotton, H Cursonjee; 16 bales hides H E Jetaker; 27 bales hides and skins, S W A T N Meena & Co; 37 bales skins, M A Suragoodin & Co.

Canute, 81 bales cotton, H Cursonjee; 50 bales cotton, Merwanjee & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ada (s), 118 bundles hides, S S Mahomed; 12 bags linseed, W Nicol & Co.

Tanjore (s), 986 pieces elephant teeth, C Ebram.

FOR GENOA.

Persia (s), 500 bags groundnuts, A C Dady & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia (s), 22 bales senna leaves, S Tyabjee & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Persia (s), 600 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
Ada (s), 2 cases indigo, S Tyebjee & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s), 219 bundles sharkfins, J Faizalla; 23 bales white twist, C Bomaujee & Co; 306 bales cotton, A Habibbhoy, 94 chests Malwa opium, E D Sassoon; 12 bundles fishmaws and 45 bundles sharkfins, L Dattoo; 28 chests Malwa opium D. C. Tata.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam-packets leave Bombay during the monsoon months every Tuesday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after-packet at 3 P.M.

After-packet letters are not forwarded unless a four anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the severa Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Tableshows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M. :—

Saturday	... do	... 30	Saturday	... November	... 18
Do	... October	... 7	Do	... do	... 25
Do	... do	... 14	Do	... December	... 2
Do	... do	... 21	Do	... do	... 9
Do	... do	... 28	Do	... do	... 16
Do	...November	... 4	Do	... do	... 23
Do	... do	... 11	Do	... do	... 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas, 3; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 5; every additional 4 ounces—annas 5.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.			At Noon.		
Wednesday	... September	.. 27	Thursday	... November	.. 23
Thursday	... October	.. 12	Do	... December	.. 7
Do	... do	.. 26	Do	... do	... 21
Thursday	... November	.. 9	Do	... Jan. 1872	... 4
			Do	... do	... 18

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.			At Noon.		
Wednesday	... September.	27	Thursday	... November	... 23
Thursday	... October	... 26	Do	... December	... 21
			Do	... Jan. 1872	.. 18

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1871 :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE

Monday	...September	... 25	Monday	... November	... 6
Do	... October	... 9	Do	... do	... 20
Do	... do	... 23	Do	... December	... 4
			Do	... do	... 18

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE

Monday	... October	... 2	Monday	... November	... 13
Do	... do	... 16	Do	... do	... 27
Do	...October	... 30	Do	... December	... 11
			Do	... do	... 25

CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

THE CONCERT previously advertised, in aid of the Funds of the above Society, will take place in the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY, 28TH INSTANT, at 9 o'clock P.M.

Tickets may be had at Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, Elphinstone Circle.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale.	
		Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One Month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

KURSONDASS MOOLJEE MEMORIAL FUND.

IT is proposed to raise a FUND TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF THE LATE MR. KURSONDASS MOOLJEE. The recognition of his disinterested and persevering services in the cause of Moral and Social Reform among the Native Community of Western India, and the remembrance of the sufferings which he endured in the prosecution of his great purpose, present an undoubted claim to the support of the enlightened portion of the Community—a claim which it is thought will be cheerfully responded to.

The following official Notification, announcing the death of Mr. Kursondass, contains an estimate of his character and worth which the Committee refer to as their justification—if any were needed—of the object they have in view :—

NOTIFICATION.

It is with deep regret the Political Agent has received telegraphic announcement of the death, this morning, at 9 a.m., of Mr. Kursondass Moolji, Special Assistant in charge, Limree.

The able and conscientious manner in which this excellent Officer discharged the duties with which he has been entrusted since his arrival in this Province had gained for him the approval of his superiors. His amiable qualities in private life, and the esteem and regard in which he was held by all classes of the Native Community in Kattywar, will long endear his memory amongst them.

His work as a Reformer is well known. The Government has lost in him a zealous Officer, and the Political Agent, in common with his numerous friends, laments his untimely loss.

As a token of respect to his memory, the Political Agent directs that all offices be closed this day.

W. W. ANDERSON,
Political Agent.

Political Agency, Rajkote, August 29, 1871.

The form of Memorial will be decided hereafter, as the Committee will necessarily have to be guided in their decision by the amount of Subscriptions raised.

The following Gentlemen constitute a Committee for the above object. Subscriptions are invited from the Friends and Admirers of the deceased gentleman, and from the general Public :—

COMMITTEE.

Lukhmidass Khimjee, Esq., Chairman.

Col. W. W. Anderson.
T. C. Anstey, Esq.
M. Mull, Esq.
Dwarkadass Vussonjee, Esq.
Pemabhoy Hemabhoy, Esq.
Dr. Bhau Daji.
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq.
Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq.
Jairaz Peerbhoy, Esq.
Rev. Dhanjibhai Navroji.
Dr. Atmaram Pandoorang.
Mooljee Thakersey, Esq.
Cummulsey Premjee, Esq.
Gungadass Kesovedass, Esq.

Thackersey Narronjee, Esq.
Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Esq.
Dr. Byramjee Nowrojee.
Dr. Pandoorang Gopal.
Ramdass Bhanjee, Esq.
Mooljee Bhowanydass, Esq.
Thakurdass Atmaram, Esq., B.A.
Veerchund Deepchund, Esq.
Ganjee Dwarkadass, Esq.
Pranjeevandass Wagjee, Esq.
Mathooradass Lowjee, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq., Hon. Secretary.

Subscriptions may be paid into the New Bank of Bombay, or to the Honorary Treasurer, at his Office in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat.

S. SHAPOORJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 11th September 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WALLINGER—September 19th, at Poona, the wife of W. Arnold Wallinger, Assistant Conservator of Forests, of a daughter.

DEATH.

COEN—September 18th, at Mazagon, Mary Jane, the wife of Mr. W. J. Coen.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BROADBENT—September 17th, at the Old Church Parsonage the infant son of Lieutenant J. E. Broadbent, R E.

HIGGINSON—September 13th, at Gondah, of capillary bronchitis, Katharine Aileen Annie, the only child of Frederick W. Higginson, Civil Surgeon, aged three months and thirteen days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1871.

WRITING without further information as to the attempt to assassinate the Acting Chief Justice of Calcutta than is contained in the telegram announcing that such an attempt has been made, we refrain from assigning a political motive to a crime which must nevertheless excite grave misgivings among all who have noticed how frequent of late have been the signs of growing disaffection among the Indian Mussulmans. The singularly injudicious book on this subject which Mr. W. W. Hunter seems to have gone home for the express purpose of publishing—when he would have been much more harmlessly employed in compiling his Imperial Gazetteer—has had the bad effect of leading Anglo-Indians to infer from every chance murder that we are on the eve of a formidable outbreak of Mahommedan disloyalty. With the European force we now have in India, a rebellion of the natives would be as likely to succeed as a rebellion of the ears of wheat in a harvest-field against the scythe of the reaper; but the occurrence of another little war on the North-West Frontier is at all times probable enough, and our foreign policy, in dealing with the Afghan chiefs, has, we can well believe, united all the tribes between our own frontier and that of Russia in a feeling of common hatred to the English name.

Just before going to press we received a telegram giving further particulars, from which we learn that His Lordship received two deep wounds, one in the navel, and the other in the left shoulder between the spine and the blade-bone. The assassin, we are glad to hear, has been arrested. He is a Punjabee, and his object in committing such an atrocious deed is unknown; but it is worthy of remark that the assassin feigns madness, and that Bishen Singh, who lately murdered Jaishee Ram, Judge of the Small Causes Court at Lahore, also pretended that he was not in his proper senses when he committed the act for which he has since been hanged.

OUR correspondent "Investor," who is indignant at the audacity of the French Bank in asking subscriptions in Bombay to the new Loan of the City of Paris, would, we think, moderate his wrath if he were to read the report of M. Léon Say, the Republican Prefect of the Seine, on the financial situation of the French capital. The article from the *Economist*, quoted by our correspondent, summarizes M. Say's statistics, and its hopeful tone is in marked contrast with the severity of "Investor's" comments on the recklessness of the Parisian Municipality. But the *Economist* itself does not do justice to the moderation of thought and soundness of judgment which are manifested in M. Say's financial statement. Considering the high reputation M. Say enjoys as an economist, it is not likely that in his new character of Governor of the chief city of France he would have ventured on bringing out a loan without ascertaining that the resources at his command would enable him to fulfil his obligations; and he is most careful, in his speech, to explain that, after certain reductions in expenditure have been effected, the necessity of paying interest on the new loan will not require an increase of more than one-twelfth in the revenue of the city—which has been on an average about eight millions sterling. M. Say's sentiments on the subject of Municipal expenditure are economical enough to please even a Bombay ratepayer. The new Prefect deplores the extravagance of M. Haussmann in words of wisdom which might become our own native President of the future Town Council when he mourns over the splendid tastes of the Bombay Haussmann. "It does not," says M. "Say, altogether displease me to own that liberty "does not know so well as despotism how to "make cities of marble. Correct accounts are "the enemies of certain false grandeurs, and you" (the elected Councillors of Paris) "are here to "make your accounts correct. If you think "that the weight of certain taxes would be more "easily borne than such and such an inconve"nience to traffic, you can go to the expense of "new boulevards and openings of roads. It is "a simple matter of calculation; but, believe me, "at a time when rulers have written politics on "the city walls and asserted their principles on "wretched bits of porcelain" (with the names of the streets on them) "stuck up at the corners of "the streets, you will do well to baptize your "boulevards with the number of millions of "francs they cost you. The boulevard of 50 "millions will recall to those who walk along it "the weight of the taxes it has rendered neces"sary. When one wishes to spend money and "has it to spend, he can get plenty of things in "return for it. The question is, whether one can "and will go to a certain expense the theatri"cal effect of which is certain, when he has "not yet paid all the sacred debts of charity "and education. We have streets, we have "boulevards; what we have now to ask is, "if there are schools enough on those boulevards, "asylums and hospitals enough in those streets "—if enough pure water, that great remedy for "epidemics, flows through the city—if Paris is "lighted with enough gas-lamps, the guarantees "of order, and has carriages enough running in "her streets; in other words, if, after we have "made the statue, we can put blood and soul "into it and make it a living creature. . . . . "We foresee that investments made in this loan "must be very profitable to investors; but there "is nothing in this anticipation to cause us to feel "regret; let those who have maintained their "confidence in that good faith of the city of "Paris which I have always trusted in find their "advantage in it—I shall rejoice in their good "fortune."

We have quoted at length this passage from M. Léon Say's speech, to let our readers appreciate the spirit of good sense which animates and governs it. M. Say denounces, as strongly as "Investor" himself could wish, the vicious system which prevailed under the Empire of raising a new loan every year in Paris to cover the deficit of the preceding year; and he declares that this new loan is just as much as, and no more than, will be required to put the finances of the city on a sound footing, and enable the Council to make both ends meet regularly every year in future. It is true that the interest on the whole debt of the city will be very heavy—five millions probably out of eight—but three millions sterling suffices for the cost of the whole Municipal Government of London, including interest on debt, and it ought therefore to be equal to the administrative needs of Paris. Nor should we doubt the ability of the population of Paris to continue paying as large a revenue as it paid under the Empire—recent returns are quite reassuring on that score. Paris lives to a great extent on its foreign visitors, and possibly its boulevards and other improvements have not been a bad investment after all, since they have drawn to the city every year larger crowds of the wealthy guests from all parts of the world who recoup Parisian householders for the expense of keeping an establishment in the great city. Even if M. Thiers do not lower the taxes on travellers, the French capital will never lack the class of visitors on whom its citizens feed. The possession of such a city as Paris is, in fact, a monopoly which its owners can always turn to advantage; and, as the Communists are not likely, during the lifetime of this generation, to try their hands again at burning the capital of France, the investors in the new loan will have a very good security for their money.

As to what "Investor" says about the immorality of the practice of offering prizes to attract speculators, we have only to purge our minds of cant and we shall acknowledge that all mercantile business is more or less speculative, and that a lottery in which there are no blanks is not the worst form of speculation. These lottery loans are issued by all Continental governments; and in one way or another many English companies act on the principle of giving special prizes to attract investors. We are glad that our correspondent disdains to echo the cry raised against the new practice of buying foreign securities with Indian money. It is a delusion to suppose that purchases of French securities in this country can interfere with the demand for Government paper, so long as Indian stocks are in favour with capitalists at home. Hit high or hit low, there is no pleasing the gentlemen who cannot be happy till they have India for the Indians and for nobody else in the world. One set of writers reckon it as a grievance that India gets more silver in return for her exports than she knows what to do with; while another set want to put an embargo on every ounce of specie and on every gold and silver coin, so that the precious metals may not be taken out of the country—as if people could do anything better for themselves and their country than invest what money they have in the most paying enterprizes of the day. Perhaps some day or other the light of free trade will dawn on these men's minds and lead them to suspect that liberty has, after all, its good points, and that the worst policy the Government of any nation can adopt is to protect land and capital and labour and commerce with so many artificial safeguards that the helpless invalid is killed by the excess of care taken to guard him from the risk of injury.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times of India*, commenting on some articles recently published by the *Englishman* on the depreciation of silver in India, gives some valuable information to show that that depreciation has been checked since 1864, in which year it reached its maximum. He says—"The statement that the depreciation of silver is 'still going on' is based, I think, upon absence of exact information as to the tendency of prices during the last five or six years. If those who write on the subject of prices had watched their course accurately since 1865, they would hesitate to affirm, as they do at present, that there is no prospect of a serious decline of prices. The fact, however, is that the downward movement just now is going on with accelerated force. It is difficult to say when it will be checked. In this respect the ground can, I think, be successfully held against the *Englishman*. The official data as to prices and imports of silver into India ever since the fall began will bear this out. The report of the Prices Commission, old though it now is, furnishes figures from 1830 up to 1863, which are alone sufficient to check the Calcutta writer's too sweeping statements. About November 1869, an article appeared in *Native Opinion* under the head of 'Food prospects of Guzerat,' in which was given a table of prices of food articles for the last 20 years as they prevailed in Guzerat. These prices were obtained from a merchant's books, and could be fully relied upon. They quite bore out the view already expressed, namely, that a decline in prices has set in during the last few years. You will find that the imports of silver from England for the last three or four years into India have been very light. Of the bullion already imported a considerable portion has been and is melted for the sake of ornaments. This process is continuously going on, even though the amount of bullion imports have been small. The amount of floating silver in the country is at least smaller than what it was four or five years ago. At the same time the drain from this country on account of India's 'tribute to England' has not only not ceased, but has happened to be rather larger of late years. It is useless to go into predictions in a matter of this kind, but my own impression is that (if natural elements continue to favour that tendency) prices will still see a lower level. This is what the ryots of this Presidency are expecting. A few weeks ago I met with a very intelligent mamlutdar in one of the Guzerat districts, and while talking on various subjects, I happened to enquire as to whether the land revenue of Government was received regularly now as before. He told me he found it very difficult to collect it last season, especially from Koli cultivators of that neighbourhood. He seemed to fear that if prices still continued low, Government would find it extremely difficult to collect the arrears. Last season's arrears are still not paid, though efforts are being made to collect them slowly and without adopting extreme measures. Facts of this kind are safer than statistics."

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co. are receiving subscriptions for the Local and Staff Corps Officers' Defence Fund.

MR. D. SCOTT, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Oudh, has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the P. W. D.

IT is said that a proposal has lately been made to appoint a few Sub-Assistant Surgeons temporarily for the purpose of examining potable waters in malaria-stricken villages in Bengal.

THE Governor-General in Council has notified that a commissioned medical officer of the army, holding a civil medical appointment, is subject to rules applicable to other military officers in civil employ.

THE *Madras Athenæum* says it is able to state with tolerable confidence that the Home Government have yielded in the matter of the Nawab of Tonk, and that he will in all probability be restored to power in his State.

THE Governor-General in Council has ruled that, when a public officer is performing a journey for which he draws mileage or travelling allowances, he shall not be permitted to charge the Government for tolls.

THE Supreme Government are believed to have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 5,000 for the resumption of the operations for the experimental coal shaft sunk at Pesgaon in the Berars, as recommended by the local authorities.

WE understand that the Government of India has sent to the Bombay Government final orders on the subject of the proposed Bombay Port Trust, so that the Port Trust will probably soon be an accomplished fact.

IT is said that a rule has lately been laid down by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the European-gazetted officers of the Educational Department.

ON a requisition from the India Office, the Government of India are said to have lately submitted a statement showing the proportions of the registered debts of India held by Europeans and natives respectively up to 31st December 1869.

THE Government of India, by a recent resolution, is said to have decided that the rule prohibiting Uncovenanted Officers from entering the public service after the age of 25 years is not to be made applicable in the case of officers of the Education Department.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General in Council, with the consent of the Secretary of State for India, has fixed sixty millions of rupees as the amount of bullion and coin to be invested in Government Securities, pursuant to section 17 of the Indian Paper Currency Act (III. of 1871).

THE Governor-General in Council has notified that an officer commanding a corps, on being required to take command of the head-quarters of a brigade, will at once receive the half staff salary of the appointment whenever available without reference to future confirmation, making over at the same time the command of his regiment to the next senior officer. This applies to the three Presidencies.

ON a representation having been made by certain officers of the Marine Department, whose services have been transferred to the Commissioners for the improvement of the Port of Calcutta, relating to the subject of their pensions, the Supreme Government is said to have decided that the expenses on account of pension of the officers alluded to should be borne partly by the State and partly by the Port Fund.

A RAFFLE with a curious result, which was lately drawn at Simla, is mentioned by the *Pioneer*. There were fourteen prizes, the first being valued at Rs. 3,000, but when the drawing was about to commence, it was discovered that some hundreds of the tickets had not been taken up. A gentleman present on the spot took the whole of them, at an expenditure of over Rs. 1,500, and the drawing went on. The speculator's pluck was rewarded by the first prize and five others.

SPEAKING of the approaching departure on furlough of Colonel Reid, the Superintendent of the Chumba State, the *Indian Public Opinion* has the following, which is worthy of attention :—"Considering that the appointment was rendered necessary only by the sottish idiocy of the late Rajah, we incline to think that Government should take counsel for its now being abolished, unless it is prepared to admit that its nominee, Gopal Singh, is the helpless clown we hold him to be, and incapable of managing either his own or the State's affairs."

THE following is from the *Lucknow Times* :—"Complaints are frequently brought to our notice of the difficulty of obtaining currency notes in Lucknow. We have ourselves on several occasions tried the bank and failed. Similarly with regard to the cashing of a currency note. The bank charges one per cent. while the bazaar people charge generally half per cent., but the inconvenience of sending notes all the way to the bazaar is not a small one for those who happen to live on the Huzrutgunge side of the city. Cannot the bank keep a supply of these notes, and at the same time reduce its rate of discount, or at least keep it on a par with the *chouk* rate ?"

WE remember a clergyman, who, after descanting in his pulpit on the folly and even sin of people quoting Shakespeare, asked, in a magniloquent sentence, what this use of Shakespearian quotations would avail to people when they went to that "bourne whence no traveller ere returns?" A leader on the Mofussil press in the *Madras Athenæum* recalls this clergyman's "consistency" to our mind. Among follies it conceives to be rampant in the Mofussil press, it enumerates the use of phrases in Latin and other foreign tongues, and says on this point—

> "We have as yet chiefly referred to the lowest and smallest of Mofussil papers. Some are thoroughly respectable, and do not lower themselves to personalities and scandal for filthy lucre's sake. But nearly every one of the smaller newspapers in this country indulge in another, though less objectionable, vice, viz.—that of 'fine writing.' Latinised phraseology is freely employed to clothe with dignity the most wishy-washy sentiments. The reader is supplied with French and Latin quotations *ad nauseam*."

Is not this an illustration of the biter bit, or of the "engineer hoist with his own petard ?"

IN exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1871, the Governor-General in Council has exempted from the operation of the said Act (1) so much of the income of the inhabitants of the tributary mehals of Chota Nagpore and of Orissa as accrues and arises in those mehals and is not chargeable under either of the Parts II., III., or IV. of the said Act; (2) so much of the income of the hill tribes and Bengali traders in the hill tracts of Chittagong as accrues and arises in those tracts, and is not chargeable under either of the Parts II., III., or IV. of the said Act; and (3) so much of the income of the agricultural classes in the country newly acquired from Bhootan, and of the inhabitants of the Garo Hills, as accrues and arises in that country or those hills, and is not chargeable under either of the Parts II., III., or IV. of the said Act.

MILITARY ITEMS.

MAJOR T. E. A. HALL, 49th Foot, has performed the duties of Brigade Major, Bombay District, from the 22nd August to the 9th September.

MAJOR J. L. SHEPPARD, Staff Corps, second in command 2nd Regiment N. I., has been granted furlough to Europe for one year, from date of departure in October next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. H. JAMES, Staff Corps, second in command 10th Regiment N. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year and 112 days, from date of departure in October next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

WHY DO THEY DO IT ?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the letter signed "Passenger" in the *Times of India* there is a very sensible suggestion that Station Masters should wear a cap with "Station Master" embroidered in gold letters on its rim, so that they may be the better distinguished from the vulgar herd. I think it equally important that European constables and the higher officials of police should also be marked in some way for identification.

I am convinced now that in the eyes of a large body of the Station Police I am nothing less than a Chief or Deputy Inspector of Police. They salute me now with a more profound reverence than ever, though I have, as a personal favour, asked many of them to let me pass by unheeded like the idle wind. I suffer, like the Editor of the *Indian Economist*, from excessive modesty, and feel how utterly unworthy I am of the obeisances lavished upon me by Her Majesty's guardians of the public peace.

This morning I was riding along the Byculla road in, I hope, a becomingly unpretending manner, when suddenly two policemen became aware of my presence in their district. They immediately shouted in terrific voices, "Charley Barjow." A coolie who had the presumption to be in the road at the time very civilly sprang into the gutter by the side. I blushed and turned my head away, feeling conscious that I was about to receive the new-fashioned salute, which consists of first chucking the right hand away straight from the mouth, and then drawing it back slowly till the thumb touches the nose of the party saluting, and he appears to be taking a sight at the party saluted. But there was no escape for me. I was evidently recognized as that *Rara Avis* in the streets of Bombay, a European constable. Both the native policemen came running up to me, saying—"Salaam, Sahib;" "Salaam, Sahib."

EARLY BIRD.

. Is "Early Bird" sure that special instructions have not been given to the Police to look after him as a suspicious character ?—ED. *B. G.*

PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Considering the prominent manner in which Bombay capitalists are being invited to subscribe to the Municipal Loan of the city of Paris, your readers will probably welcome any information which may help the public to judge of the value of the investment.

I send you an article from the London *Economist* of 12th August, written at the time the loan was first spoken of, which you may consider worthy of reproduction in your columns.

You will observe that that well-informed journal estimates the Municipal debt of the city of Paris, including the fourteen millions now being raised, at close on a hundred millions sterling,—that is to say, that Paris, with a population in its greatest prosperity of not more than 2,000,000, probably now reduced to 1,700,000, is burdened with a debt as large as that of the whole Indian Empire.

It is only when we look closely into these figures that we are able to realize the full extent of their significance. They simply mean that every citizen of Paris, rich and poor, man, woman, and child, is burdened with a Municipal debt of Rs. 600; and, taking families as consisting on an average of five individuals, that each family is labouring under a debt of Rs. 3,000 in addition to its share of the enormous debt of the country at large.

It is important also to consider for what purpose this vast Municipal debt has been created. If it had been incurred in carrying out useful and reproductive public works which represent value for the money sunk in them, Paris might come forward with some show of reason to ask outsiders for further loans. But there is no city in the world which has less to show of real utility for what it has spent. By far the greater portion of this hundred millions has been squandered on magnificent Boulevards, in pulling down and rebuilding streets of palaces, and in works undertaken from political exigencies, to keep quiet, and provide employment for the thousands of hungry *ouvriers* who have recently shewn their gratitude by doing their best to reduce the city to a heap of ashes.

The debt, in fact, consists for the most part of successive Budget deficits capitalized and thrown in to swell the previous amount. These deficits for the last two years are estimated at not less than two millions sterling each year, and the additional burden now being imposed will not improve the Municipal finances.

The idea of appealing to the vices of the community by adding to the loan the attractions of a lottery is one not usually adopted by first-class States. But it will no doubt have a certain measure of success; and even in Bombay the one-and-a-quarter millionth chance of a prize of Rs. 40,000 may prove an irresistible temptation to some. Prudent men, however, who are in the habit of weighing the value of an investment before going into it, will arrive at the conclusion that the city of Paris should just be allowed to raise its loans within its own walls.

20th September. INVESTOR.

THE NEW LOAN FOR PARIS.

THE City of Paris is about to issue a loan of 14,000,000*l*. The Budget of the city has for long been on an imperial scale—revenue from taxes amounting to about 5,00 ,000*l*. sterling, and the loan operations resembling those of the borrowing minor States. It was inevitable therefore that after the events which Paris has lately gone through, another great loan must be brought out. A great city which raised its revenue by an octroi could not be besieged for six months without running into debt. An insurrection in which its resources were seized by the insurgent power, and made the support of a campaign of two months, terminating moreover in conflagration of its municipal property, could not but be equally disastrous. As the circumstances described amply justify curiosity as to how the situation will be "liquidated," it is rather fortunate that the new Prefect, M. Léon Say, who has to manage the loan, should be an able and distinguished economist, long accustomed to the study of Parisian finance. The report which he has just issued explains what the history has cost Paris, glances at the means of recovery, as well as for relieving temporary pressure, and is the more interesting because the Hotel de Ville, which held the municipal archives, was burnt in the insurrection, and the Budget has necessarily been got up with such data as were obtainable. That the situation should be so well known, and the municipality be already in working order, is indeed not a little surprising, and is of course highly creditable to the French genius for organisation, and the ability of the new Prefect, on whom so much would depend.

A brief table in the report explains what the loan is wanted for, and tells a good deal that is essential as to how much Paris is the worse for its history. The following is the table :—

		£
1.	Reimbursement of Exchequer bills (for public works.)	1,395,520
2.	Liquidation of special Departments for bakeries and works	720 000
3.	Reimbursement of general Exchequer bills	2,520,000
4.	Reimbursement of the Bank (war contribution)	8,400,000
5.	Urgent extraordinary expenses	772 749
6.	Expenses of loan	191,731
	Total	14,000,000

In addition there are certain remainders of the Budgets of 1870 and 1871 to meet, amounting in all to 2,430,000*l*., which it is proposed to add to the floating debt—making it altogether about 4,320,000*l*. Substantially Paris is about 16,000,000*l*. worse by the siege. Nominally one or two of the items—especially the first—represent the legacy of the Hausmannic administration, but these remains, so far as included in the new loan, would have been cleared off had it not been for the siege, which made it necessary to divert sundry resources from their intended work. The only other doubtful item is the war contribution, for which Paris reserves its claims upon the State, but the odd 400,000*l*. at least is hardly a part of the contribution. It represents a sum originally assigned for the expenses of negotiating the bills of exchange in which the Prussians were paid, but at least 320 000*l*. of the amount came back, and was the first money which the new administration had to work with after the insurrection was put down. There is also a doubtful item of 360,000*l*. for advance made by the Bank of France to the insurgents out of the city's balances, and for which the city still holds the Bank a debtor. If the city does not make good its claim this will go so much more to the bad.

While the above statement is plain enough it is difficult to frame a parallel statement, showing exactly what Paris is worse—how much the ordinary revenue has been deficient, and what are the extraordinary expenses. The Budgets and accounts of 1870 and 1871 are necessarily incomplete. It will be observed, however, that the chief item of the deficiency is the 8,000,000*l*. for the war contribution; and the deficiency of revenue in the two years apparently may be put at about 4,000,000*l*. In 1870, we are informed, the receipts were less than the estimates by nearly 2,000,000*l*. the octroi alone falling from 4,320,000*l*. to 3,272,000*l*. In 1871 again the deficiency to provide to meet the expenses will probably be nearly 2,000,000*l*., the receipts having in fact been "disturbed" for nearly half-a-year. About 12,000,000*l*. of the 16,000,000*l*. is thus accounted for. The other 4,000,000*l*. consists of the extraordinary expenses of various kinds which Paris was put to by the siege—among the principal being the expense of revictualling after the siege, the losses caused to the bakery department by depreciation, the robberies of the Communist, and incendiarism, and the expenses of reconstruction and other public works which were urgent when Paris was its own mistress again. These last amount, it will be observed, to 772,000*l*. in the above list, but M. Leon Say makes no concealment of the fact that the above sum does not include the whole expense of rebuilding the Hotel de Ville, and there must be other works, we should imagine, which the losses of the siege render necessary. Anyhow, 14,000,000*l*. borrowed and 2,000,000*l*. added to the floating debt will tide over the worst difficulties, and considering that 8,000,000*l* are claimable from the Government, the net loss must be pronounced singularly small. Practically the State of Paris, enjoying a revenue of between five and six millions sterling, has been in the greatest difficulties for a twelvemonth, deprived of its usual revenue, compelled to extraordinary expenses, and subjected to the waste of a siege and insurrection, yet six or eight millions sterling, apart from the disputed claim against the Government, will cover all losses sustained and provide for urgent repairs, the entire municipal life being resumed in a moment subject only to this new burden. It is really marvellous that Paris should come through what it has done with only the liquidated loss—apart always from the war contribution—of a year, or at the outside a year-and-a-half's, revenue.

M. Leon Say gives no statement of how the debt of Paris will stand after the new loan, but he promises a Budget statement when he has his accounts in order. The result, we think will show the Paris municipality to occupy almost a unique position among cities in respect of its debt. The whole amount must be close upon 100,000,000*l*. with an annual charge of between 3,000,000*l*. and 4,000,000*l*. or about half the revenue. We should think it a most unusual

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circumstance for a municipality which has only limited work to do and limited taxing powers to be in this position, which is a dangerous one for a State. M. Leon Say reckons however that with economies to be introduced about 400,000*l.* or 500,000*l.* of a new taxes will suffice, so that Paris, in a municipal capacity, will have about a twelfth more taxation through the war. The additional State taxes must make the burden pretty severely felt. But the credit of the great city, as M. Say points out, emerges from the trial intact, and this is certainly a remarkable result of the events which have occurred.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLAPORE, 16TH SEPT.

YESTERDAY afternoon the distribution of prizes to the boys of the various schools in the town took place at the Palace, commencing at 4-30 P.M., and was interesting, as demonstrating the progress of education in Kolapore. Some of the residents in camp attended, and proceedings commenced with an address to the boys, &c., by Colonel Anderson, the Political Agent, which I give at length below. This was translated into Marathee, for the benefit of those who did not understand English, by the Educational Inspector of the Kolapore State, Mr. Bal Purushram Pundit. The head master of the High School replied in a short speech in English, referring to the great encouragement given by Colonel Anderson, not only to education, but to public works, and all projects tending to the improvement and benefit of the people.

Some of the boys then gave some recitations from Shakespear's "Julius Cæsar," "Samson Agonistes," &c., very creditably. The prizes were distributed to some of the little girls by H. H. the Ranee, to the rest by Mr. West, and to the boys by Colonel Anderson; and the meeting, after the usual distribution of flowers, pan soparee, &c., terminated.

The following is Colonel Anderson's address:—

At the annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Kolapore schools, we must all sadly miss the presence of one, who, had he been spared, would, from his position, have naturally presided on this interesting occasion. His place in such an assembly can only be very inadequately filled by myself, and it will always be a subject of deep regret to me that the promising young Rajah, who was so well educated, and who was so desirous of improving the conditions of his territory, did not live to govern his own people, and to advance their interests in various ways. I am sure he would have done much in the cause of education, and no better proof of this can be afforded than his desire to promote female education, and especially to secure for the dear ones of his own family the same advantages of instruction and training as those enjoyed by ladies of rank in Europeans countries. He had taken steps, in behalf of the younger members of the Royal family, and also in the interests of the girls' school, to obtain the services of a competent lady governess, and, although circumstances have hitherto tended to delay the fulfilment of the Rajah's wishes, I hope their Highnesses the Ranees will consider them sacred, and that they will encourage me to assist in carrying them out.

The Rajah has also left a bright example to his countrymen, and I trust that they will benefit by it. It will be for his successors—and I hope soon to see the *gadee* filled by a descendant of the distinguished house of Sivajee—to emulate his praiseworthy conduct, and to endeavour by self-improvement, and a desire to do what is right, to prove good and useful rulers.

And now I shall proceed to say a few words regarding the several schools, to the students of which prizes are about to be distributed.

You are aware that the principal educational establishment in the city is now called the Rajaram High School, in memory of his late lamented Highness, who always took such a warm interest in it. The construction of the very handsome building, of which the foundation stone was laid by him, and with which his name will also be permanently associated, is progressing favourably under the able superintendence of Captain Mant, but it will take a considerable time to complete. In the meantime our accomplished and zealous head master, Mr. Mahadeo Moreshwar Kunté, is, under some difficulties, making the most of circumstances and of the means at his command. Notwithstanding the limited space and accommodation in the building in which the school is now held, a gymnasium on a small scale has been established in it, which, so far, has proved a success. More space will be provided for gymnastic exercises in the grounds of the new building, and I hope this branch of education will continue to expand and flourish. I may also mention that two good boats have been procured from England, and the boys will soon have an opportunity of practising rowing on that fine sheet of water, the Runkalla tank.

There is, I find, a falling off in the attendance of students, the present number being 235, against 257 in 1869, and 275 last year. I believe the decrease is principally owing to temporary causes. One cause is that a High School has recently been opened in the neighbouring district of Sattara, and some students who formerly came to Kolapore from that district, now naturally prefer going to a school nearer their own homes. Another cause is that the standard of examination for admission has been raised, and there is a deficiency of Anglo-Vernacular schools of a high class. Measures are being adopted to remedy the latter defect, and I feel sure that under such efficient superintendence as that of Mr. Kunté, the school will continue to prosper, and that the number of students will soon again increase. Considerable advantages are now held out to deserving students connected with it. By the desire of the late Rajah, a sum of Rs. 45,000 was invested in 4 per cent. Government Securities, so that the interest realized might be applied to the maintenance of six scholarships, of Rs. 25 a month each, to commemorate the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay. By permission of His Royal Highness they are styled "Alfred" scholarships, and they are awarded to the most successful students of the Rajaram High School, to admit of their prosecuting their studies at College. Two were awarded during last official year to students who have further displayed their ability by gaining other scholarships in the Poona College.

The Rajah's own name will also be perpetuated by means of small scholarships in the High School itself, a sum of about Rs. 20,000 having been subscribed for the purpose of founding them by the Sirdars and native gentry, headed by the liberal-minded Chiefs of Jumkhundee and Koorundwar. I hope the interest of this sum will soon be available for the purposes of the school.

Besides the High School, there were in the city at the close of the past official year three Anglo-Vernacular, and three Vernacular schools, one Training, and one Girls' school. There was an increase of one school during the year. These schools have an aggregate attendance of 691 pupils, showing an increase of 117 over the previous year's return. The fees collected were Rs. 1,156, showing an increase over those of the previous year of Rs. 200. These figures prove that the education of the middle classes is advancing, and I was glad to find from a recent inspection that all the schools, thanks to the able superintendence of Mr. Bal Purushram Pundit, are in a very satisfactory condition. Steps are now being taken to establish an Anglo-Vernacular school of a superior class, and other wants will be provided for by degrees. The Training School continues to be a very useful institution. It sent out 28 well-instructed masters last official year, and many others will also soon be sent out.

The Girls' School is also doing well on the whole. Six of the pupils have been prepared for examination under standard 3.

An attempt has recently been made to provide education for the sons of labourers and others, who are unable to attend the regular schools during the working hours of the day. The more advanced students of the Training School are employed for two hours every evening in giving them instruction in simple reading, writing, and arithmetic, and I am glad to say that the results as yet are very encouraging, and reflect much credit on the labouring classes of the city of Kolapore. Although these evening schools were only opened on the 1st instant, there is already an attendance of considerably upwards of 200. Some difficulties may still be met with, but I hope the movement may be productive of good, and that in time it may be extended to the districts.

Thus there are, in all, upwards of one thousand students in the Kolapore City schools, and I think a general wish prevails that education should flourish and extend.

I cannot close this brief review of the state of education in the city without expressing my gratification at the progress made by the young Chiefs and Sirdars. The Chief of Jehulkurunjee is a very diligent scholar, and the Sir Lushker, although circumstances have retarded his progress of late, will now be afforded an opportunity of completing his education in a satisfactory manner. I hope he will make the most of the time remaining to him for study. The Chief of Kagul also, it is hoped, will soon get into a more advanced class, and the Chief of Bowra is a most promising little scholar. My advice to them, and to the other Sirdar students, is that they should imitate the example of their late Rajah.

I wish also to express my pleasure at witnessing the continued interest displayed in the girls' school by the Dowager Ranee and the other ladies of the Royal family. By Her Highness' desire some presents have been provided for the more successful pupils, which I hope she will give from her own hands. Thanks also to the kindness of Mrs. West, some amusing toys, and other objects of interest, have been procured from England, which I am sure the girls will derive much pleasure in receiving from that lady, who has always taken such a warm interest in the school.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 20th Sept., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 20th Sept., 11-40 A.M.; via Turkey, 18th Sept., 12 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 20th Sept., 11-49 A.M.; via Turkey, 19th Sept., 9-43 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—20TH SEPTEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 20th September, 11-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 35 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 20th September, 11-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 20 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 20th September, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours.

Via Red Sea, 19th September, 6-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 7 hours 32 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 19th to 9 P.M. of the 20th September is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	1	11	0	2
,, Calcutta	9	0	0	10
,, Madras	0	15	0	5
,, Galle	3	18		

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTERS' AGENCY.]

THE CAMPAIGN IN BERKSHIRE.

THE TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

LONDON, 18TH SEPT., EVENING.

The Autumn Campaign in Berkshire commenced on Saturday. The second division under the command of General Sir C. W. D. Staveley and the third under General Carey, attacked the first division under Sir James Hope Grant, who was occupying the Hag's Rock and defending London.

The Duke of Cambridge awarded the strategic victory to Sir James Hope Grant.

Numerous complaints have been made against the Control Department.

The Mont Cenis Railway through the tunnel has been successfully opened for traffic.

The harvest in England has been completed. The yield of wheat is estimated at 15 per cent. below the average.

The Iron Duke, the flag-ship of Admiral Shadwell, has sailed for China *via* the Suez Canal.

The Indian Council have given notice to redeem the 5 per cent. Loan of 1856 and 1857. Holders may exchange into a new loan bearing 4½ per cent. interest for seven years. It will afterward bear 4 per cent. interest.

PARIS, 19TH SEPT., EVENING.

It is asserted that an understanding exists between M. Thiers and Count Arnim on all the essential points of the Treaty voted on Saturday last.

The whole of the forts will be officially surrendered on the 20th instant, and the evacuation of the four departments adjacent to Paris will terminate on the 25th.

LONDON, 19TH SEPT., EVENING.

Advices from Vienna state that a Ministerial crisis is imminent.

Count Lingenau is to proceed to St. Petersburg as Ambassador Extraordinary to the Russian Court.

A Russian squadron has arrived at Falmouth *en route* for New York.

LONDON, 19TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera, 7⅜d.

The Manchester Market to-day was quiet, but with prices drooping.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 8s. 1½d.

8¼ lbs. ,, 9s. 6d.

40's Mule Twist, 1s. 1½d.

The sum of £228,000 has this day been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The Bombay mail of the 22nd August was delivered in London on the 18th instant.

MR. JUSTICE NORMAN STABBED BY A MUSSULMAN.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

The following was received just before going to press:—

CALCUTTA, 21ST SEPT., 12-26 A.M.

Acting Chief Justice Norman was stabbed yesterday morning as he was entering the Court, and now lies in a very precarious condition.

Two deep wounds were inflicted with a dagger, one in the navel, and the other in the left shoulder between the spine and the blade-bone.

The assassin, who is a Punjabee, has been arrested. His object in attempting to murder his Lordship is unknown. He feigns madness.

CALCUTTA, 20TH SEPT., NOON.

Chief Justice Norman was stabbed in two places by an up-country native, supposed to be a Punjaubee, when entering the High Court this morning. One of the wounds was in the abdomen near the naval. He lies in a very precarious position.

BOMBAY.

THE STEAMERS ERL KING, from London, and Alonzo, from Liverpool, left Suez for Bombay on the 16th and 18th instant respectively.

AHMEDABAD.—Mr. Henry J. Duggan, Inspector of District Police, Ahmedabad, has obtained one year's leave of absence.

SURAT.—Mr. Heerjeebhoy Jeewanjee, the fouzdar of Surat, has been temporarily transferred to Colaba, and Mr. Bennett, the District Police Inspector at Nassick, will act for him.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.—A correspondent of a native paper states that Mr. Hope, the Collector of Surat, has caused the arrest of a gang of natives at Bassein, on a charge of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.

ENGLISH SCHOOL AT KUPPERWUNJ.—At a meeting of the Municipality of Kupperwunj, in Kaira, held a short time ago, it was resolved to contribute half of the expenditure for the English school at that station.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, one Sydoo Fukeer Sahib was charged before Mr. Showell with contempt of court, in having neglected to attend when duly summoned. He was fined five rupees, and told to be more cautious in future.

POLICE COURTS.—Mr. Cooper, barrister-at-law, the newly-appointed Second Magistrate of Police, will assume charge of his office from the 1st October, and will sit at the Girgaum Police Court. Mr. Nana Morojee will sit in the Fort Police Court, as before.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—A short time ago, at a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Kaira before the Joint Session Judge, a Hindoo, named Moti Kerbboy, was charged with having attempted to murder one Huree Oomed by striking him with a sword. He was convicted and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Showell yesterday committed Mahadoo Bapoo, Cursetjee Motabhoy, Luxmon Hurba, and Runchordas Purshotum, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the first on a charge of cheating a Hindoo in respect of Rs. 540, and the three others with aiding and abetting in the offence.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—Last month an extensive robbery of ornaments, of the value of about Rs. 10,000, was committed in the house of a Hindoo, residing on the Kalbadevi Road. The detective police have arrrested four natives who were concerned in the robbery, and have recovered a portion of the property, which was concealed in a tank at Mahim.

KHOJA CHARITIES.—In 1847, on the death of Khoja Sajunbhoy Meer Ally, a sum of Rs. 1,28,000 was set apart under the will of the deceased for the establishment of a girls' school and a charitable dispensary, especially intended for the benefit of the Khoja community, and to be opened in Shamjee Hassajee or Khoja Street. A long-pending administration suit locked up the funds for many years, and the deed of the charities was not settled until a few months ago. The fund for the school and the dispensary has been invested in Government Loan. The first meeting of the trustees was held on Tuesday last at the office of Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, who is one of the trustees, and was called to the chair. In terms of one of the clauses of the deed, the first thing for the trustees to do was to elect a secretary; and it was unanimously resolved at the meeting that Mr. Fazul Noor Mahomed, one of the trustees, be and is hereby appointed secretary of this fund.

CRICKET MATCH.—The following will play on Thursday next in the match Rugby and Cheltenham vs. The World:—

"RUGBY AND CHELTENHAM."	"THE WORLD."
Boevey	Adams
Capel	Anderson
Coddington	Bell
Dunsterville	Black
Forde	Curry
Fuller	Edwards
Greig	Hills
Lee Warner	Malcolmson
Pottinger	Smythe
Singleton	Stokes
Trueman	Stephenson

—*Deccan Herald.*

SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The Industrial Exhibition of 1871 will be opened on Friday next at 4 P.M., at the building of the Soldiers' Institute, perhaps better known as the Assembly Rooms. The Hall has now received the most of the things which are to be exhibited and sold, and we think there is every promise that the Exhibition this year will be as successful as its predecessors.

The entrance fee on Friday is one rupee each. Soldiers and their families are to be admitted free up to three P.M. on Saturday the 23rd inst., and until noon on Monday and Tuesday the 25th and 26th September. —*Ibid*

THE ATTEMPT TO CHEAT AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE further hearing of the case against Soonderjee Raghowjee and Bala Bhawoodeen, who are charged at the instance of Mr. Crawford, of the firm of Messrs. Remington and Co., merchants, with attempting to cheat an insurance company, was yesterday proceeded with in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate.

Mr. Farran, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Prescot (Keir, Prescot, & Winter,) conducted the prosecution; Mr. Payne (Jefferson and Payne) defended the first accused.

Shaik Enoos Ally Sab said—I am the part owner of the cargo-boat No. 4,068. There are five owners in all, one Shaik Sahib, myself, Amildar, Shaik Ismail, and Dadur, who does not work on board the boat. We all do work on board the boat. About a fortnight before last Cocoanut day, the boat was at Mandvee Bunder, and a day or two afterwards Latiff came to us and made propositions with reference to the boat. He afterwards came with one Bala, prisoner No. 2, and took us to a shed on the wharf, and proposed to us to take a load of bales into the harbour and sink the boat. We were offered Rs. 500 to do this. Three of us who were in the boat, myself, Shaik Sahib, and Amildar, were then taken to the house of one Lalljee Khoja, in Dongree, where I saw both prisoners as well as the said Lalljee Khoja. Lalljee proposed the same thing about taking a cargo of bales. We agreed to it. He (Lalljee) and also the prisoners Soonderjee and Bala agreed that we were to get Rs. 200 in the first place, and Rs. 300 more after the boat was sunk—in all Rs. 500. I said "the Sircar will enquire into this." Lalljee and the prisoner Soonderjee said, "We shall make arrangements with a vakeel, so that you shall not be inquired for." Our boat was loaded at Carnac Bunder with 101 bales of wool and 17 of cotton. Lalljee was present when we commenced loading. Afterwards prisoner Soonderjee was present. All the bales were put on board that day by 5 P.M. On the following day Lalljee and prisoner Soonderjee came to the bunder and proposed that we should sail the boat round the ship and come back. We did so: that was on a Saturday. Next day I and Shaik Sahib went to the house of Lalljee, where prisoner Soonderjee handed Rs. 120 to Lalljee, who offered it to us. We said we must have Rs. 200, or we shall not sink the boat. Ultimately we agreed to take Rs. 120, and we were to receive Rs. 80 the following day after the boat was sunk. The following day was Cocoanut day, and on the next day we took the boat out and sunk her. It was I who knocked a hole in her. One Wania, who had been put on board the night before, raised an alarm that the boat was sinking. This Wania and Shaik Sahib went on shore in a tony. Custom-house officers took us off. The boat sunk near Cross Island. When I got on shore, I saw prisoner Bala go in a boat to where our boat had sunk. Our boat was raised by three prows on the evening of the same day and was taken next day to Sewree. The prisoner Bala and Lalljee were there. We got Rs. 50 at Sewree from Lalljee. Shaik Sahib took the money. I saw it paid. After our boat was taken to Sewree, we lived on board another boat for three or four days. We then went to Bassein. After that, about nine or ten days, we were taken to the office of a notary and I signed a paper. It was read over to me before I signed it. We gave an account of the wreck of the boat according to the instructions of Lallee and prisoner Soonderjee. It was not a true account. What I have stated is true.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne—It took me an hour and a half to knock the hole in the boat. It was hard work. The account I gave at the notary's was that the hole in the boat was made in consequence of the boat having struck on a rock. After we had left the boat, prisoner Bala went to where the boat had sunk. This was about 60 or 80 or 90 paces off the shore.

Re-examined by Mr. Farran—In knocking a hole in the boat with this bill-hook, I gave five or six blows.

Canjee Purshotum said—I am a moonim of Mooljee Luckmidas, merchant. I know one Lalljee Dossa, also the prisoner Soonderjee. I recollect their coming to me shortly before Cocoanut-day. They deposited Rs. 800 to buy 101 bales of wool and 16 bales of cotton. This was earnest money. We were to pay the remainder, and were to have as security for our advance the bales of wool and cotton. We were to get 9 per cent. interest on advance and one per cent. commission on the purchase. Those two men came to me a second time, saying they had bought the cotton upon which we advanced Rs. 1,450. A third time those two men came, and said, "We have purchased wool." I went with Lalljee to the godown of Kessowjee Poonja, near the County Jail, accompanied by my man Govindram Maneckchund. The wool was weighed there. It was 39½ candies. The price was fixed at Rs. 137 per candy. I paid Kesowjee Poonja Rs. 5,000. The wool was sent to the Ackbar Press to be screwed. When I went to Kessowjee Poonja's, the prisoner Soonderjee was told by me to go to the Ackbar Press to receive delivery of the wool there. When Lalljee and I left Kessowjee Poonja's, we went to the godown of Jewraj Damjee in Khoja Street. We weighed wool there, 16½ candies. The price of this was fixed at Rs. 150 a candy. I there paid to Jewraj Danjee Rs. 2,400. Lalljee paid Rs. 29-4-0. That wool was sent to the same press. It was sent with chits to prisoner Soonderjee. I saw the wool there. It turned out to be 101 bales. When I went there I saw Lalljee, also the prisoner Soonderjee, my man and others. That was all the money I advanced on the wool. When I went to the press, I saw also 16 bales of cotton, that was pointed out to me as the cotton I had advanced upon. There was another bale there said to be Lalljee Soonderjee's. I left the wool and cotton, on which I had advanced, in charge of Maneckchund, my servant. I have adjusted my account on this business, and there is a balance in our favour of Rs. 9,100. I paid the pressing charges. The wool and cotton were to be shipped to Europe. I sent for a broker, Moolchund Jeyram. I told him to get a shipping order for the goods and to have them insured on behalf of Lalljee Soonderjee. It was by the instructions of Lalljee Soonderjee that I did this. I instructed the broker to get an insurance at Ewart Latham's. He did not get it there. I did not give any instructions as to the amount to be insured. I told the broker the quantity of goods. The price of good cotton at that time was from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per candy. The broker insured and brought me a receipt.

Captain Frederick Blackmore said—I am surveyor to the Bombay Insurance and other offices, and have had experience for some years in that business. At the request of Mr. Crawford, I went out to Sewree and examined cargo-boat "4068." I went first to measure the boat, thinking that she might have been overloaded. In looking over the inside of the boat, I found a hole knocked out near the bottom, quite under the water mark. The piece of wood I now produce, called a graving piece, or piece let in, was found by me projecting beyond the planking. It must have been knocked out from the inside. There are marks on the inside which confirm my conclusion that violence was from the inside. If the boat had run upon a rock, this plank could not have been knocked out so. It might have been knocked in. I examined the boat outside. I found no mark from which I could infer that the boat had run upon a rock. There was a mark of abrasion just in front of this place, and the plank was decayed. If the boat had run upon a rock it, must have been more injured. The hole which I found on the boat was enough to admit water to sink the boat. In half an hour or an hour the boat would have sunk with such a hole. If the hole was larger the boat might have sunk sooner. There had been no nail at the end of the plank for some time. From my experience as a surveyor I say that the boat was sunk by reason of that plank having been knocked out.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne—I surveyed the boat twice. I did not make a special survey report on the first occasion (5th August.) The hole was caused by this plank being started out at one end. Nothing was absolutely removed. The end which has the appearance of having had no nail in it for some time was the end which was projecting. It was on the 10th of August that I went again to survey and measure. I measured her on the former occasion. I made a verbal report after my first visit. This plank is very short. It ought to have been longer for good repair. There are shorter planks in the boat. I found many short patches. A plank for good repair should cover three times in such a boat. Wherever the boat was patched in this way it would be weak.

Re-examined by Mr. Farran—Though the boat was weak, in my judgment this plank did not go out of itself.

Two or three other native witnesses were examined, and the magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till Tuesday next.

HIGH COURT.—21ST SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1-69—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Sha Jatha Bhoga *v* Narron Juggonath—C. Tyabjee.

653-70—Dallas and Lynch—Cooverbai, widow, *v* Maneckbai, widow—Thacker and Chalk, and C. Tyabjee.

657-70—Dallas and Lynch—Peter deSouza *v* Joseph deCosta—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

687-70—Khunderao Morojee—Casseram Ramjee *v* Crustnarao Ragoonath—Shamrao Pandurang.

924-70—Janardhun Gopall—Sayad Emamudin bin Sayad and others *v* Mahanjee Nansee—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop

545-70—J S Cleary—Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Lalla and others *v* The Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited—Manisty and Fletcher.

677-70—Leathes and Crawford—The Bombay Gas Company *v* Cursondass Nensee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

565-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Peter Ewart and others *v* Moorarjee Anundjee—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.

1192-65—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Jumnadass Davidass *v* Premjee Jeevun and others—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

LONG CAUSES.

1008-68—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—The Hon. the Advocate General, at the relation of Mary Prescot, *v* the Rev. F J. Spring—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

582-69—Manisty and Fletcher—The Calcutta Press Company, Limited, *v* Hajee Esmael Hajee and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

498-70—G. J. Mody—Nappoo Nensee and another *v* Mahomed Ayeb and others—C. Tyabjee.

462-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Peeta Nathoo *v* Dharsee Champsee and others—D. S Garud.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 20th Sept., 9-45 A.M.—Weather clear, wind westerly, thermometer 77, barometer 30·02, rainfall 7 cents.

CANNANORE, 20th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 75, barometer 30·040.

VINGORLA, 20th Sept., 11-30 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 81, rainfall 4 cents.

MANGALORE, 20th Sept., 12-20 P.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 79, rainfall 14 cents.

TUTICORIN, 20th Sept., 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind east-south-east to west moderate, thermometer 91, barometer 29·720.

BOMBAY *vs.* POONA PIGEON MATCH.

THE following is an extract of the registered score:—

POONA.

Butler .... 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0...... 8
Cotes.............. 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0...... 6
Boustead.......... 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0...... 6
Laughton ...... 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1...... 11
Yates .... 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1...... 7
Shepherd......... 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0...... 8
Total... 46

BOMBAY.

Kinloch .... 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1...... 8
Maxwell .... 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0...... 8
Campbell......... 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0...... 7
Morland .... 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1...... 7
Hore............. 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0...... 8
Smart .... 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0...... 8
Total... 45

The match was for 15 birds a side, and was drawn owing to an insufficient number having been provided. Bombay was unfortunate in, we are told, some of its best shots being unavoidably absent, otherwise the result might have proved different. As it was, Poona only scored one bird more than Bombay, the shooting on both sides being extremely bad.

COTTON CROP REPORT.

GUZERAT.—Since the publication of the last intelligence regarding the progress and prospects of the cotton crop, the following report, up to 16th instant, has been received from the Surat districts, from Mr. E. Carrol, sub-inspector:—

"On the 10th and 11th instant we were favoured with fine passing showers, which proved beneficial to all the crops. Every drop of rain is now of great value—the benefit derived from the slighest shower is easily perceptible on the cotton plants.

"The cotton crop in the Broach district presents a very irregular appearance. Owing to sowings having taken place at different times, the plants in some fields are about two feet, while in others they are about six inches high. On the whole, however, the crop can be said to be doing well. The plants in some of the most forward fields are now putting forth flower buds, and a few here and there are to be seen in blossom. Grain-crops (save rice) are also thriving well."

Reports from Ahmedabad, to the 13th instant, state that cotton, jowaree, bajree and other grain crops in portions of that district are in a promising condition. No rain has fallen since the 2nd instant, and cultivators are weeding their fields. Information has been received from Veerumgaum, up to the 16th instant, to the effect that the cotton crops in some villages are reported to be suffering, and there is every reason to fear the yield will be about eight annas in the rupee.

KHANDEISH.—Mr. Wilkinson, cotton inspector for Khandeish, reports up to the 14th instant as follows:—

"During the week ending 11th September, the rainfall was very partial over this district. In Amulnair none fell, the total up to the 11th being 9·12 inches. The crops up to that date were reported to be not promising, and urgently in need of rain. Errundole, rainfall 41 cents., total 11·12 inches; crops progressing. Nusseerabad, no rain; total 6.11 inches; cotton crops not up to average; rain much required. In Jamnair 98 cents fell, total 12·09 inches; crops prospects reported favourable. In Sowda, I am glad to say, 2·35 inches of rain fell, making a total of 10·39 inches. This had proved very beneficial to the crops, but cotton is still backward. In Wurrungaum 1·47 inches fell, total 9·76 inches, and all crops were making progress. Cotton had attained a height of 1½ to 2 ft. in places. In Chopra only 18 cents. fell, total 11·98 inches; but from the rain of the previous week, the early sown cotton was getting on well, and prospects as regards the later sowings were hopeful. Sirpoor only had 11 cents of rain, total 18·20 inches, but the report is favourable. The "hilling" of the plants was being carried on. In Virdale no rain fell in this week, but from the effect of the previous rain crops were reported in good condition. The total rainfall up to the 11th is 9·27 inches. In Nundoorbar the rainfall during the week was 25 cents, total 15·82 inches. In Shada 28 cents, total 13·24 inches. In Tulloda 18 cents, total 22·18 inches. Pimpulnair 7 cents, total 14·68 inches.

"From all these reports as to the progress of the khurreef crops and cotton were favourable. In Tulloda the sali (dry rice crop) was suffering for want of rain, which was much required in all these north-western talookas.

"In Chalisgaum 1·10 inches fell, making a total of 10·13 inches. Khurreef crops in good condition, and the sowing of bajree was being completed. In Pachora most rain fell, viz., 3·55 inches, making a total of 18·06 inches, and all khurreef crops were reported to be progressing, and fair hopes of a rubbee crop were entertained.

"In Baglan no rain fell during the week, the total amount from 1st June to 11th September is 7·27 inches.

"In Malligaum 37 cents fell, making a total of 5·66 inches; but on the 15th, there was a heavy shower, which passed off in an easterly direction. This has brought on the recently sown bajree, but as the soil is very poor, this will suffer, should rain hold off much longer. In this talooka, I am sorry to say, very little cotton could be sown this year, which is much to be regretted, as the people, who only commenced the cultivation of the staple, some five years ago were anxious to increase the area under cotton this year. Besides the carefulness exercised in its growth and preparation had gained it a higher reputation than that of much Khandeish grown cotton.

"From Dhoolia and Nandgaum no reports for this week have come to hand.

"The sub-inspector, East Khandeish, reports as regards part of Nusseerabad, Pachora, and Chalisgaum, under date 15th, that all crops are in fair condition, and that early sown cotton is 2 to 3 ft. high, and plants from later sowings from 6 inches to 1½ ft., but rain is urgently required. Weeding and "Koolupnee" were going on.

"At present hardly any transactions are going on with the old crop. The nominal price is Rs. 50 per pulla.

"The sub-inspector of Sholapore reports, under date 15th, that no rain had fallen since the 10th instant, and that in the cases where the cotton crop had failed for want of moisture, the cultivators did not intend to re-sow, as their supplies of seed were exhausted. No doubt, as is the case here, the period for sowing with any chance of a good result is long passed. The report from Sholapore, from 1st to 15th September amounted to 2,076 bales, of which 83 were of pickings."

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.—Mr. W. Walton, cotton inspector S. M. Country, writes up to the 17th instant, as follows:—

"I am sorry that I cannot, on the whole, report so favourably as last week. Much needed rain still holds off, and grain crops are suffering in consequence. Excepting in some favoured spots, I fear the rice-harvest, unless rain comes down very soon, will not be more than a from five to seven annas yield. Mr. Sub-Inspector D'Silva reports that in the Belgaum districts cotton that has been sown a month is only 3 and 4 inches high. No great harm has yet taken place, but the plants must suffer if rain does not come soon. Other crops in the Belgaum districts are suffering from worms, caterpillars, &c., all caused by drought. A similar state of things exists in the Kulladghee zillah. Matters are better in the Dharwar collectorate, but rain is much wanted. In the northern districts of Dharwar cotton plants still looks well, but they will suffer if we do not get rain shortly. In the south-east districts (Bunkapore and neighbourhood, the best cotton lands of this division) the fields look in the very best condition. Mr. Alexander Robertson, who has just returned from there, informs me, he has never seen the crops looking better, especially cotton, and this gentleman's experience of the district extends over many years. In short, so far, considering the whole of this division, but little harm has as yet occurred to the cotton fields from want of moisture, but they must be affected soon if the rain continues to hold off. The great harm is to rice and pasture lands. The tanks, too, are very low indeed for the time of year. The price of rice and bread-stuffs is also rising. The rainfall of the week in Dharwar (for which I am indebted to the courtesy of Dr. Cates, civil surgeon) is only 22 cents, making a total to date of 18 inches and 15 cents, compared with 22 inches and 22 cents last year.

"Mr. Elsam reports that a little cotton has reached Vingorla from up-country: it is somewhat better than the old stock down there, but is discoloured and dirty. A full reliable opinion, however, cannot be arrived at until the season's business is fairly commenced."

The following report from Mr. W. Shearer, superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Dharwar, is up to the 16th instant:—

"During the week a great deal of jowaree has been sown, and the sowing of cotton is being proceeded with while the soil is in order.

"There still remains a large area of field not sown, owing to the rains keeping off so late.

"The early sown American cotton now only in seed-leaf looks small and weak, and not so strong and healthy as it was in the season of 1867-68. More frequent showers would tend to promote more vigour and growth.

"The selected American cotton, sown in the experimental fields Nos. 1 and 3, is only putting forth its first leaf. Plants are strong and healthy at present. The early sown seed has germinated, while the later sown is not up as yet.

"During the past fortnight the price of grain at Hooblee and Nowlgoond has been the same. The price was rising very much before the late rainfall, but since the rate has been steady."

SIND.—Mr. W. Strachan, superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Sind, has submitted the following report up to 9th instant:—

"Weeding is not yet quite finished. All the fields look promising, and it is generally expected that the crop will be a good one, though but little rain has fallen to assist the process of irrigation, the total depth up to date being only 97 cents., in some districts it is more. The fall was very irregular.

"I have not been able yet to collect full statistics as to the area under cotton during the current season, but what information I have on the subject leads me to expect a decrease on the past year's area. In the Halla talooka little decrease is anticipated; in that of Hydrabad, the area is estimated at about 5,700 acres, less by about 800 acres than that sown last year with a proportionate increase in grain crops. All crops, so far as I have seen or heard of, are in good condition. Rain is much wanted to raise grass on the waste land for cattle. Canals have fallen during the past week. Some smaller ones in this neighbourhood have been twice deepened during the above period.

"On the experimental farm, the second sowing of American cotton will be best, all varieties are healthy, and all flowering with the single exception of Peruvian, the plants of which, though from 4 to 5 feet high with stems, some an inch and a-half or two inches in diameter, have not yet shown a single flower-bud."

J. H. MERRITT,
For Acting Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 20th September.

THE CHOLERA IN PERSIA.

THE following correspondence has been placed at the disposal of the press:—

From Surgeon W. H. Colvill, Civil Surgeon, Bagdad, Turkish Arabia, to Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, Bombay; Baghdad, 2nd August 1871.

SIR,—In continuation of the last of my reports from this place, on the subject of cholera, I have the honour to append a list of deaths as given by the Quarantine Department. I do not consider this list by any means correct, for it does not admit any deaths up to the 9th of July; but perhaps it gives as good an idea of the slight nature of the attack as anything I can offer. The population of Bagdad may be taken at 1,00,000.

Within the last day or two cholera has appeared severely at Kerkuk, a small town between this and Mosul.

On the Persian frontier, contiguous to Suleimanirjah, there can be little doubt, I think, that the plague has appeared at one place, having killed 60 to 80 per cent. of the population. Quarantine is there established.—I have, &c. (Signed) W. H. COLVILL.

List of deaths from Cholera in Baghdad as furnished by the Quarantine Department.

Date.	No. of deaths.	Date.	No. of deaths.
			28
July 4 to 8	None.	July 21	1
9	4	22	1
10	2	23	2
11	2	24	6
12	2	25	2
13	1	26	1
14	1	27	2
15	4	28	3
16	1	29	3
17	0	30	5
18	9	31	4
19	2	Aug. 1	3
20	0		
	28	Total...	61

Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1871.

Submitted for the information of Government.

(Signed) A. WRIGHT,
Inspector General, Indian Medical Department.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 19th September 1871.

The Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, No. 3370, dated the 2nd September 1871,

Submits a letter from the Civil Surgeon at Baghdad, submitting with remarks a list of deaths from cholera, as given by the Quarantine Department.

RESOLUTION—Copy should be forwarded to the General Department, and to the Editors' Table.

Copy should also be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for communication, through the Foreign Office, to the European Commission at Constantinople.

The original report should be returned.

FAREWELL DEMONSTRATION TO MR. PENSON.

THE G. I. P. Railway employés determined that their old friend Mr. Penson should receive a hearty farewell from his comrades on his embarkation; and accordingly engaged three omnibuses and drove to the Mazagon Bunder. Passing Mr. Penson's bungalow *en route*, each omnibus pulled up opposite the gateway, whilst its occupants delivered three hearty cheers. When Mr. Penson subsequently arrived at Mazagon Bunder, he found an immense concourse of European and native Railway officials, who formed themselves in two lines, so that he could walk down them, and bid each personally good-bye. When the small steamer moved off, all assembled at the pier head and gave a lusty three times three.

A great number of the higher officials of the Railway accompanied Mr. Penson to the Indus and remained until the mails went on board.

The genuine ovations which have been given Mr. Penson, on his leaving, show how beloved he was by all his comrades on the railway, and in losing him they parted with a sincere fried, and the company, by his resignation, is deprived of an excellent officer.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL AT BOMBAY

DOWN TO 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1871.

Fall of Rain from 9 A.M. Monday, 11th September, to 9 A.M. Monday, 18th September 1871.

SEPTEMBER.	Observatory, Colaba.	Fort—Elphinstone Circle Garden. Gauge No. 1.	Gauge No. 2.	Gauge No. 3.	Fort George, E. G. Hospital.	Esplanade, H. M. 21st Regt. N. I.	J. J. Hospital, Byculla.
Monday, 11	·07	·36	·35	·30	·36	·29	·40
Tuesday, 12	·14	·13	·13	·13	·10	·16	·05
Wednesday, 13	...	·15	·15	·13	·07	·05	...
Thursday, 14	...	...	...	...	·01	...	·05
Friday, 15	·02	·10	·10	·09	·11	·11	·02
Saturday, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sunday, 17	...	·04	·03	·03	...	·05	...
Total for the week.	·23	·78	·76	·68	·65	·66	·52
Total fall of rain from 1st January 1871	36·65	52·17	43·06	43·29	38·83	44·04	45·01

In the report from the Colaba Observatory the day is from mid-night to mid-night, and in that from the J. J. Hospital from 6 A.M. one day to 6 A.M. the following day.

A MORTGAGEE'S POWER OF SALE IN THE MOFUSSIL.

AT the High Court, Appellate Side, a few days ago, before the Hon. Justice Melvill and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball, the case of Keshowrao Krishna Josi, appellant, against Bhowanji bin Sabaji Kakday, respondent, was disposed of. The decision involved an important question as to a mortgagee's power of sale in the Mofussil. Mr. Shantaram Narayen appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Bhaironath Mungesh for the respondent. The facts appear in the following judgments:—

MR. JUSTICE MELVILL said—The defendant borrowed from the plaintiff Rs. 6,443-11-3, bearing interest at 6 per cent., and executed a deed of mortgage, by which he conveyed a house to the plaintiff, and covenanted that, in default of payment of principal and interest within four months, the plaintiff might sell the house without notice to the defendant, and apply the proceeds to the liquidation of the debt, any balance which might remain due being recoverable from the defendant with compound interest. The plaintiff was also to account to the defendant for the rents and profits of the house. The plaintiff has come into Court asking for a decree for the principal and interest, and for an order for the sale of the house. This decree and order have been made, but the Subordinate Judge has laid all the costs of the suit on the plaintiff, on the ground that the mortgage deed gave him a power of sale, and it was therefore unnecessary for him to come into Court until he had exercised that power, and found it insufficient for the purpose of recovering the full amount of the debt. The plaintiff appeals against the order as to costs, and also against the refusal of the Subordinate Judge to award interest during the pendency of the suit. The defendant has filed an objection under section 348 of the Code, on the ground that, under the terms of the mortgage deed, he is not liable for interest after the expiration of four months from the date of the deed. We are always very unwilling to admit an appeal on the question of costs. I think that I should adhere to the principle laid down by the Privy Council in *Attenborough* v. *Kemp* (7 Jurist, N. S., 665), viz., that an appeal in respect of costs should only be entertained in cases in which no discretion has been fairly exercised upon the question; and the decision of the Court below has proceeded upon mistake or misapprehension, and that where a *bona fide* care and discretion has been exercised, no appeal in respect of costs should be allowed, and the question whether such discretion has been well or ill exercised, should not be entertained. But, while accepting this as the general rule, I consider that I shall not be contravening it if, in the present case, I allow the propriety of the Subordinate Judge's order as to costs to be called into question. To lay the whole of the costs of a suit on the winning party is an extreme measure, which is only justifiable in cases in which a suit may have been wholly unnecessary for the purpose of establishing and enforcing the plaintiff's right. If the plaintiff can show that such an order was made under a mistake or misapprehension of the law, and that the filing of a suit was a necessary proceeding, or, if not absolutely necessary, that it was a reasonable and discreet proceeding, then he is fairly entitled to ask an Appellate Court to set aside such order. What I have to consider, then, is whether the Subordinate Judge acted under a mistake or misapprehension as to the law, when he held that the power of sale inserted in this mortgage deed made it clearly unnecessary for the plaintiff to apply for a judicial order of sale. With a single exception, to which I shall presently refer, I have not been able to find in the reported cases any decisions of the courts in India on the subject of a mortgagee's power to sell, without the intervention of a Court, in cases not governed by English law. The English law is of course perfectly clear. Not only has the mortgagee the power to sell, without the concurrence of the mortgagor, in cases where such power is expressly given by the mortgage-deed, but by a recent statute such a power of sale is made incident to all mortgages, unless it be excluded or limited by the mortgage deed. The case above referred to is that of *Bhowanee Churn Mitra* v. *Jykisher Mitra* (Calcutta Sudder Dewanee Decisions, 1847, p. 354.) Although that case stands alone, it is a very valuable authority. It is stated in the judgment of the Court to have been a novel and unprecedented case. "It may safely be affirmed," the Judges say, "that no such condition" (*i. e.*, a power of sale given to the mortgagee) "is to be found in any document produced in the Company's Court, since the Code of 1793 came into operation, between parties contracting in the mofussil. If, then, respect be had to the universal impression throughout the country, and to the uniform practice of our Courts, the presumption must be against the validity of such a stipulation." As it was the first case of the kind, so it appears to have been the last; and Mr. Macpherson in his work on Mortgages (p. 46) accepts the decision in it as settling the present state of the law in Bengal and the N. W. Provinces. The case was very fully argued by Sir J. W. Colville, then Advocate General, appearing in support of the sale made by the mortgagee under a power contained in the mortgage deed, and the Judges unanimously held that such a power was repugnant to the spirit, if not to the letter, of the regulations, and unsuited to the circumstances of this country. Our Bombay regulations, like those of Bengal, contain no provision regarding the sale of a mortgaged estate under a power of sale, for clause 3 of sec. 15 of Regulation V. of 1827, referred to by the Subordinate Judge, has no real bearing on the question. If it has any such bearing, it seems to me to indicate rather that a civil suit is necessary than that a mortgagee may sell the property without a suit. In the present case, as in the Bengal case, the point raised is a novel and unprecedented one. I do not remember ever to have seen a document executed between natives in the mofussil, in which such a condition was inserted, nor do I believe that such a power of sale has ever been exercised in the mofussil; for if it had been exercised, the question would almost certainly have come before the courts. I am strongly disposed to agree with the Calcutta Judges as to the impolicy of allowing sales by mortgagees in the mofussil. The mass of mortgages consists of mortgages of ancestral fields, made by ignorant cultivators to greedy and unscrupulous money-lenders. The great object of the money-lender is to get the land into his own hands, and when he has succeeded, he is the worst possible land-lord, spending nothing on the improvement of his estate, and rack-renting the unfortunate ryot, whose proprietary rights have passed from him, but who is willing to slave for the usurer rather than abandon the field of his fathers. When we stand between two classes such as these, it is the borrower, and not the lender, whom we should protect. Any measure which tends to the general transfer of proprietary rights in land from the cultivating to the money-lending classes should, in my opinion, be viewed with the greatest jealousy. We have introduced into our system, to the great benefit of the ryot, the English doctrine of the equity of redemption, and I am happy to say that this Court has determined to adhere to that doctrine, notwithstanding the attempts which have been made to wrest a recent decision of the Privy Council into a weapon for attacking it. But this would be of little use if we were to allow mortgagees to sell the property whenever they pleased, without the intervention of a court of justice. As the Calcutta Judges say—"This Court has only to declare such a condition legal, and in the course of a short time not a mortgage bond would be without it. The mortgagee would then sell his debtor's property to suit his own time, and in such manner and with such publicity and formalities as he thought proper. Fraud, it is to be feared, would frequently accompany the transfers, and the property fall into the hands of the mortgagee or some of his connections at an inadequate price, leaving the lenders at liberty still to pursue the borrower for the balance that may remain after the sale." Of course it may be said that the system has been found to work well in England. That must be presumed to be so; for the Courts, which were at first opposed to the introduction of such a system, have long since recognised its validity, and the Legislature has now gone so far as to annex a power of sale to contracts in which the contracting parties have not provided for it. But it does not follow that the system is suitable to other countries, or to this country in particular. The Code Napoleon (Articles 2,078—2,090) absolutely excludes it, declaring any stipulation for a power of sale to be exercised by a mortgagee, otherwise than through the Court, to be null and void. The nations of Continental Europe generally have, I believe, adopted the same rule (see Story on Bailments, 309), and a like rule is found in the Code of Louisiana. The notes of the Indian Law Commissioners on the first draft of the Penal Code sufficiently show in what high esteem the Louisiana Code is held by those who have been concerned in legislating for India. The sale of a pledge by the creditor certainly does not appear to be opposed to the Hindoo law. Mr. Colebrooke (Digest, Vol. I., p. 141,) gives a text of Brihaspati—"When the debt is doubled by the interest, and the debtor is either dead, or has absconded, the creditor may attach his pledge, or the debtor's chattel, and sell it before witnesses; or having appraised it in an assembly of good men, he may keep it ten days, after which, having received the amount of his debt, he must relinquish the balance, if there be any. Having ascertained his own demand by the help of men skilled in arithmetic, and taken the attestation of witnesses, he commits no offence by thus recovering it." The very next text, however, points to the intervention of judicial authority in such matters—"When the pawner is missing, let the creditor produce his pledge before the King: it may then be sold, with his permission; this is a settled rule; receiving the principal with interest, he must deposit the surplus with the King." This last text prescribes a process very similar to a decree and sale under a decree of Court; and whatever texts may be found which may seem to authorize independent action of the creditor, it is certain that the usage of the country takes precedence of the Hindoo law. It is perhaps not necessary for the purposes of this suit to decide positively that a sale by a mortgagee, under a power contained in the mortgage-deed, would be void. That question is open to just so much doubt as to render legislation on the subject desirable; and I am glad to see that the Indian Law Commissioners in their sixth report propose to legislate in the right direction, if I may venture so to say. The rules proposed by them oblige a mortgagee, who desires a sale, to obtain it through the agency of a Civil Court, and prevent him from buying the property himself at the Court sale without the leave of the Court previously obtained. "We hope," say the Commissioners, "that the artful contrivances by which land is often acquired much under its value by means of the process of foreclosure may thus be checked, and that sales being made open under the supervision of the Courts will be fairly conducted." For the purposes of this suit it may be sufficient for me to say, that for the reasons which I have stated, it is extremely doubtful whether the plaintiff could have made a valid sale under the power contained in the mortgage deed; that he would have been very ill-advised if he had attempted to exercise a power so novel and of such doubtful validity; and that even if it were not absolutely necessary for him to come into Court, he showed a proper and wise discretion in so doing. It follows from this that he is entitled to his costs. No doubt, if the defendant had shown that he had offered to join the plaintiff in making a conveyance of the property, and was ready to pay any balance which might be due, the plaintiff would fairly have been made to bear the costs. But the evidence on the record, even if reliable, does not prove this or anything like this. It only shows that two persons who made an offer to buy the property were referred by the defendant to the plaintiff. The sum offered was less than the sum due to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff would certainly not have been bound to part with his security, even if the defendant had joined in the conveyance, unless he thereby obtained full satisfaction of his debt. I think that the plaintiff is also entitled to interest until the date on which his debt was satisfied, though, on the other hand, he is bound to give an account of the rents and profits up to the same date. The Subordinate Judge has taken the account correctly up to the date of the institution of the suit, so that it only remains to do the same for the period intervening between the date of the suit and the date of payment. I would therefore amend the Subordinate Judge's decree by ordering that an account be taken of the rents and profits of the mortgaged premises received by the plaintiff between the date of institution of the suit and the date on which the decree of the Subordinate Judge was satisfied; that the amount found to be owing on such last-mentioned account be deducted from what shall be found to be due to the said plaintiff on account of simple interest at 6 per cent. accruing due between the same dates; that the balance, if any, be paid to the plaintiff, and that if, on the contrary, the amount found to be owing to the defendant on such account of rents and profits be in excess of the sum found to be due to the plaintiff on account of interest, the amount in excess be paid to the defendant. I would also direct that the defendant bear all costs throughout. In other respects the decree of the Subordinate Judge should be confirmed.

MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL said—I quite concur in the order it is proposed to make on this appeal as to costs and interest, but as the ground on which my opinion is based, differs from that taken by my brother Melvill, and as I am unable to agree with him in thinking it to be a matter of great doubt whether the mortgagee could have made a valid sale under the power given him in the deed, it becomes necessary for me to make a few observations. I agree in thinking that the Lower Court laboured under a mistaken apprehension of the law in holding that "the institution of this suit simply to enable the plaintiff to sell the house was quite uncalled for," and for that reason saddling the plaintiff with all the costs of the suit, and that this, therefore, is one of those cases in which, as regards costs, we should entertain an appeal. It appears to me that the Subordinate Judge has misunderstood the rights and remedies of a mortgagee. It is a clear rule that a Court of Equity will not prevent a mortgagee from using all the remedies belonging to his character and exercising all the powers that are given to him as and when he pleases: even concurrently (2 Spence, 634,) a power of sale is only an additional remedy, and on that account—vide note (E), 2 Spence, 634—it was held that it does not interfere with the right of a mortgagee to foreclose, consequently it must be held that it was competent to the plaintiff in the present case to bring his action, and that being so, that following the usual rule in suits by mortgagees, he was entitled to his costs. But assuming, for the sake of argument, that the only remedy left to the plaintiff under the terms of the mortgage was to sell the property on which his debt was secured, I must confess I see no objection, the ruling of the Bengal Sudder Court notwithstanding, to the exercise of such remedy. The introduction of a power of sale into mortgage deeds in the mofussil is no doubt, to say the least, *unusual*, but I do not understand why on that account it should not be exercised, nor am I aware, whatever may be the law in Bengal, that the exercise of such a power is in any way repugnant to either the letter or spirit of our regulations, it being borne in mind that prior to the ruling in *Ramjee* v. *Chinto*, it had been invariably held in this Presidency, where there was an agreement that the right of redemption should be confined to a particular time, that no default made the property in the thing mortgaged pass absolutely. Moreover, I do not understand why the Courts should interfere with arrangements fairly entered into between individuals for the purpose of avoiding expense and delay, merely because some possible injustice is dreaded. My own experience teaches me that the professional money-lenders neither desire nor seek to possess themselves of land, and where cases of oppression and fraud do arise, the Courts are open to those aggrieved.

Decree amended.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 16th Sept. 1871.

Open 326½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	36,798	15	1
Merchandize	20,590	2	9
Electric Telegraph	334	0	0
Total Rs.	57,723	1	10

Corresponding week in September, 1870.
Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	32,32[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchandize	35,446	[illegible]	9
Back Bay Earth Trains	443	2	0
Electric Telegraph	304	5	2
Total Rs.	68,523	14	0
Decrease	10,800	12	2

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE directors of the Agra Bank have appointed Mr. James Hutton to act as Manager of the Bank until further orders.—*Madras Athenæum.*

WE regret to notice the death by remittent fever, at Rawul Pindee, of Captain Nelson, H. M.'s 38th Regiment. The melancholy event took place on the 9th instant.—*Deccan Herald.*

LEVY OF TOLLS.—Government have sanctioned the levy of tolls experimentally, at certain dams in the Malabar district. The result of the experiment will be reported on by the Collector at the expiration of twelve months.

SUFFOCATION TO DEATH IN A PIPE TRENCH.—On Saturday last, while six coolies were working at the excavation for the Water Works at Pursevalkum, Madras, the side of the trench nearest the roadside fell in and buried the workmen. One of the men died, and four of them had to be conveyed to the hospital.

THE MAHARAJAH OF JHEEND.—The *Punjabi Akhbar* asserts that the Maharajah of Jheend has impressed bricklayers, carpenters, and other labourers from the districts of Jheend and Dadri to work at the new fort which he is at present building at Sungrur, and pays them such small wages as to be barely sufficient to keep them alive. Is this one of the advantages of native rule *sua si bona norint?*—*Englishman.*

16TH LANCERS AND 18TH HUSSARS.—We learn from an authentic source that the rumour that the removal of the 16th Lancers and the 18th Hussars has been countermanded, is without foundation; for nothing of the kind was contemplated by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The former regiment will be removed to Secunderabad and the latter will positively go to Bangalore.—*Madras Athenæum.*

A CENSUS has recently been taken in Singapore and Malacca. The population of Singapore is given as 97,131, of which 70,000 are residents of the town. Malacca gives a total of 77,755. An impression appears to prevail at these places similar to what is experienced in the Mofussil. It is said to be difficult to convince the Chinese and natives that the numbering would not be followed by a tax.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE Doveton College, Madras, has, we are sorry to see, fallen upon evil days. A special general meeting of the managing committee was held on Saturday last, at which it was deplorably evident that the welfare of the institution was consistently subordinated to party interests. The result of this split management is that the school is going down-hill. In 1869 the boys on the roll were 197, and the daily attendance 165. In 1870, the roll mustered only 180, and the daily attendance 109. During last year also there were only 78 admissions and 94 withdrawals.—*Pioneer.*

RENT FREE GRANT OF WASTE LAND.—Mr. R. B. Cully, of the American Mission, engaged in the Palnad taluq of the Kistna district, applied to the Collector of the Kistna district for a rent-free grant of half an acre of Government waste land, assessed at annas 9-8, which he required as a site for a school. The application was submitted to the Board of Revenue, and as the Board of Revenue recommended that Mr. Cully's request be complied with, the Government sanctioned the assignment of the site in question strictly for the purpose stated.—*Madras Times.*

SUPPLIES FOR THE LACCADIVE ISLANDS.—Some time ago certain vessels carrying provisions to the Laccadive Islands were driven back by a storm. The Acting Collector of South Canara has reported to Government that he has received intelligence that the steamer Ethiopia, despatched by the Bombay Government with supplies for the Laccadive Islands, visited the islands and landed the supplies ordered. The Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 235 which had been incurred for the subsistence of the crews that had been driven back, &c. From a report received from the Monegar, it appeared that, in all, eleven vessels had failed to reach the islands. Of these, six belonged to Amini and five to Chetlat. One vessel reached the islands without any rice. The quantity of rice exported on board these twelve vessels was about 2,200 morahs. Of the six Amini vessels, one was wrecked near the Baliapani reef; four were in ports of the Rutnagherry district, and one at Bimlipatam. The Chetlat boats had, with one exception, been accounted for, and there had not been any loss of life during the storm. After leaving the Canara islands, the Ethiopia sailed to Narakal to pick up the crews of the Androth boats. —*Ibid.*

MR. LEWIS'S COMPANY AT CALCUTTA

THE argument that has more than once been urged, that Calcutta will not support a theatre, received rather a rude shock on Saturday evening, when Mr. Lewis's Company opened at the Opera House. Although the sale of tickets could hardly have commenced until after Mr. Lewis's arrival by the steamer on Thursday, they had been almost all disposed of by Friday night, and in the afternoon of Saturday, it being found that the Opera House could not contain all the applicants, notices had to be issued that the performance would be repeated on Monday, for the benefit of those who could not get places on Saturday. This shows that if managers will but supply fair actors and study the wants of the public, the Drama in Calcutta will flourish just as well as the Opera. The success of the present company is undoubted, and give every promise of Mr. Lewis's venture this season being a remunerative one for himself and a pleasant one for the public. He has had to commence under considerable difficulties. In the first place, he was at the last moment deprived of the services of Mr. Appleton, who had made himself a favourite here the year before last, and more unfortunately still, he was by a sad accident a loser of the talent of Shafto Robertson, who lost his life on board the steamer a few days before reaching Galle. Mr. Robertson was a brother of the late author of *Caste* and several other of the most popular dramas of the day, and gave every promise of being a good actor. About ten days before the Avoca reached Galle, Mr. Robertson, while one of a group on deck in the daytime, laughing and talking round the hatchway above the engine-room, accidentally lost his balance, and fell over the low railing round the open space, on to one of the cylinders below. He was immediately dragged off, but had received so severe a concussion of the brain that recovery was hopeless, and after lingering some nine days in a state of unconsciousness, he died. The loss of so young and promising a member of the company, and one who, it is said, had in a short time become a favourite with all on board, threw naturally a damp on the spirits of his companions. In addition to all this trouble—the delay of the steamer in getting to Calcutta—the loss of wardrobes which somehow got astray at Galle—did not contribute to put the actors and actresses in the best form playing a few hours after their arrival. Nevertheless, Mr. Lewis kept his word with the public, and opened to the most crowded house the Opera building has yet witnessed. His success leads to the hope that this season will not pass away without some effort being made to build a theatre in Calcutta, and so secure for the Drama a permanent and pleasant home in the City of Palaces.—*Englishman.*

THE TRANSFER OF MANGALORE.

THE rumour that it is under contemplation to transfer Mangalore, in South Canara, to the Bombay Presidency, has caused a good deal of concern and agitation amongst the people of that district. A great many of the most influential Wargadars, or proprietors of land, apprehend that they will be sufferers to a very considerable extent should the transfer really take place. We understand that a meeting consisting of the landed proprietors, merchants, and other leading members of the community, was convened on Sunday, the 10th instant, to consider the question, and to take steps for preparing a petition to Government expressing in very strong and respectful terms the strong aversion of the people to the proposed transfer. A native gentleman of some standing and importance addressed the meeting, and read aloud the rough draft of the representation to be forwarded to the Government, which was approved of by the majority of those who attended. Before closing the meeting it was decided that certain gentlemen were to be specially selected to conduct the business connected with the petition, and Mr. L. Rama Rao was appointed secretary to the committee. There was, moreover, a proposition made, we hear, that a free translation of the petition should be prepared for publication in the *Subbodhini*, a local paper printed in the Canarese language. Thus the petition would be well circulated in the district. Signatures are being obtained to the petition as speedily as they can be, and no doubt, ere long, it will be laid before Government, who, we trust, will not act precipitately, but consider the measure well from all points of view before anything definite is decided upon regarding the transfer. We have not seen the petition referred to, and therefore are unable to adduce any argument in favour of or against the petitioners, but we trust before long to be put in possession of a copy, when perhaps we may be in a position to make more than a passing allusion to the subject.—*Madras Athenæum.*

SERIOUS EXPLOSION NEAR MADRAS.

ON the morning of Saturday last, six persons were engaged in making fireworks in one of the "cracker godowns" on the Flower Bazaar Road, Black Town, Madras. While one of them was filling a rocket with powder, it suddenly exploded and the fireworks in the godown, together with other dangerous combustibles kept there, also took fire. The fire was extinguished about twelve o'clock. Two persons, a man and a woman, were burnt to death, and the others were at once conveyed to the General Hospital for treatment.

MIDNIGHT CROQUET PARTIES.—The semi-tropical heat with which we have been favoured for some days past has led to the introduction, in a quiet corner of Surrey, of midnight croquet parties. On Wednesday, Mrs. Anderson, of Bramley, gave a party of the kind. The company numbered some sixty persons. The guests arrived at ten o'clock, and played at croquet by the light of Chinese lanterns, with which the grounds were illuminated. Under such circumstances, that which would have been a sort of penance in the midday heat became a novel enjoyment during the cooler hours. At midnight precisely the company separated.

INFANTILE WASTING AND DEBILITY OF CHILDREN SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In the treatment of infantile wasting and of debility at the early periods of life, the curative effects of this celebrated Oil have been remarkably manifested. Thomas Hugh, Esq., Medical Officer of Health to the populous district of Bloomsbury, in a communication to the *Medical Times and Gazette*, writes: "In badly-nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a-day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight is the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like try taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cut for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General."

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is supplied only in imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, sealed with a capsule impressed with Dr. de Jongh's trade-mark stamp, a cod-fish on a shield encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil." Without this capsule none is genuine. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London and sold by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers

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PASSENGERS FROM CALCUTTA FOR EUROPE.

THE following is a list of passengers embarked at Calcutta per French mail s. s. Meinam on the 16th instant:—

For Marseilles—Revd John Grisdale.
For Mauritius—Col W H Lowther.
For Pondicherry—Mons J F Galiffe.
For Madras—Mr H Hetherington, and Col Ford.

OUR FRONTIER POLICY.

"ATTILA" writes to the *Pioneer*:—

It is, I believe, an accepted fact that we are the paramount power in India; if so, can you please inform me what are our troops stationed in Peshawur and the Derajat for? To protect our frontier and repress outrages from without, or to sit with folded hands and watch with indifference the not infrequent vagaries of our vivacious neighbours the Afreedis and Khaibaris, &c. (who are not at all averse to display those "excellent dispositions of mind and admirable taste for plunder" so characteristic of the race, at the expense and extreme incovenience of our poor, sable fellow-subjects of the frontier districts.) If such be the case, the action of the Government at the present juncture perfectly coincides with the policy which has for years past characterized it on this frontier. Murders are of frequent occurrence; scarcely a day goes by that two or three corpses are not brought into the station in broad daylight; men are murdered on the high road, on the house-tops, in their houses, in their courtyards; nowhere are people safe from the knife or blunderbuss of the assassin. Peshawur itself is in a chronic state of siege; cordons of sentinels are placed all round cantonments; cavalry pickets are stationed here and there, all ready booted and saddled, prepared to turn out at a moment's notice; police constables patrol the streets with loaded carbines and swords; European soldiers take their Sniders to church with them; no one goes to sleep without a strong guard round his house. The police are constantly on the *qui vive*, and during the dark nights one hears the constant patter, patter, of carbines as they fire on the wretched Afreedi thieves who prowl about cantonments after dark. It is unsafe to go above two hundred yards beyond the line of sentries after 8 P.M. Grass-cutters go out to get grass, and in open day are made away with; men, women, and children, go out to graze cattle, are abducted and carried off to the hills. The other day a man was taken away from the very heart of the district, and a ransom demanded for his release. In such cases what is the action taken by the local civil authorities (whose hands are tied unfortunately)? Simply a Khan Arbab of the Momans, Hhatils, Dandyais, Yresufyais, as the case may be, is directed to negotiate with the chiefs or chief of the tribe or kheyl, who, it is supposed, have perpetrated the outrage. These worthies make their appearance, are fed, feasted, and bribed with money which comes from Government treasuries, and on this consideration use their influence to obtain the restitution of the abducted parties or cattle. Is it not, to say the least of it, hard lines that the people who are taxed and pay for being well governed, and having our protection, should be precluded from enjoying those benefits? Does it not reflect on our Government that they should resort to such a contemptible course, instead of boldly asserting their rights and defending their subjects by the sword, if requisite? Allow me to say that such a mode of procedure cannot fail to lower us in the eyes of all Asia, and to illustrate very forcibly to our native fellow-subjects the safety and immunities they enjoy under the *ægis* of "the flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze." Again, sir, no doubt many of your readers have travelled from Kohat to Peshawur, and know that at a certain part of the road the traveller comes to a small tract of so-called independent territory. Here there is no road, or only an apology for one, as the enlightened and very estimable ruler who lays claim to this piece of land (for reasons best known to himself) objects to a *pukka* road being laid out. Our paternal Government, overflowing with the milk of human kindness, and in the laudable endeavour to please all parties (but, as I am afraid is proverbially the case, conciliate none), agree to our worthy friend's proposal, and deem it nothing but just. Also our Pathan, winking that while he is about it he should "go the whole or none," with that charming naïvete and straightforwardness so characteristic of that noble race, demands as his *huk* a considerable sum of money for allowing us to pass through that tract of territory, and preventing his respectable cut-throat tag-rag and bobtail from picking and stealing, and relieving honest and inoffensive travellers of any superfluous cash and raiment they may chance to have about them; in plain language, Government has to pay blackmail to a ruffianly bandit to allow us to pass from one of our military stations to another without being molested.

In the seventeenth century, when any of our Continental neighbours in Europe thought fit to indulge and make merry at our expense, that eccentric individual, Cromwell, of glorious memory, used to express himself in very significant terms, and would despatch a squadron of British ships to enforce his arguments, and to render his hint still more significant. It is still fresh in our recollections the affair of the Trent, when Messrs. Slidell and Mason were arrested and carried off by Captain Wilkes, of the U. S. s. s. San Jacinto; the whole nation flew to arms at the outrage to our flag, as it was considered, and had not America offered reparation, war, and a most bloody one I am afraid, would have been the inevitable result. This was a solitary instance. Moreover, it was argued by some that Captain Wilkes had a certain amount of legal right on his part. Anyhow, this is not the time or the place to argue on that matter; but it is sufficient to say that had Lord Russell, of the British Government, sent the Washington Cabinet, through our ambassador, a bribe of some thousands of pounds, with a piteous request that Messrs. Lincoln and Seward would think of the matter, and be kind enough to release the two confederate gentlemen, a roar of contumely and derision would have greeted us from all quarters of the world. Yet, sir, Messrs. Slidell and Mason were not even English subjects, they were only gentlemen of the Southern States of America on board of one of our mail steamers as passengers; and these, our born subjects, have they not an equal right to our laws and protection? There is a trite saying, "Love me, love my dog." If the liberty of any one of us is violated, it is, to use the language of the *Times*, a wrench of the Constitution, and as such should be resented by the whole nation. Yet we must bribe a lot of barbarous, half-naked, blood-thirsty wild beasts, in order to effect the release of our natural subjects, while we challenge to arms a nation that has an enormous fleet and can put an army of 600,000 men into the field, for a much more trivial affair. Verily, we are an inconsistent people. We can hurl down the gauntlet of defiance to a nation larger and more powerful than ourselves, while we cannot find means to coerce a few ruffian banditti. People at home, in Old England, may well open their eyes in wonder, and ask, can such things be? That they should is a disgrace which reflects deeply on our Indian Government. We are now verging into the latter quarter of the nineteenth century, and our Government, which has the reputation of being the most humane and civilized in the world, cannot afford the necessary protection to its own subjects? When it has arrived at this pitch, its ability to govern this country may well be called in question. A raid occurs on our frontier in the hot weather; no notice is taken of it, the officer commanding on the frontier is ordered up to Simla to consult with the Government as to the necessary measures to be taken to avenge this outrage; their Lordships having, after a few months' deliberation, satisfied, themselves on this important point, the gallant General having received full instruction, returns to his division to await the cold weather, which, when it has fairly set in, will be taken advantage of to begin operations. Of course it is not for an instant to be supposed that our neighbours can form any conception as to what is in store for them; of course they never think of sending their women and children into the interior, far beyond where the Government would allow our troops to penetrate. The fighting population, as soon as our troops are put in motion, retire into their fastnesses, and content themselves with firing their matchlocks, and hurling down rocks and stones from crags and precipices where they know that they cannot be touched. Our troops return to quarters, these ruffians resume their old practices and haunts; making themselves obnoxious to each other and the world in general. Now, sir, for I feel that I am exceeding my limits, I would wish to make the following remarks in conclusion. Once for all, not by yearly expeditions (which not only harass our troops and keep the frontier in a state of chronic alarm, but are in themselves little better than useless, and run away with a great deal of money), left us assert ourselves, though the struggle last two or three years, though even ten or twenty million sterling be spent on it, the Government is bound to do its duty by its subjects, and to defend them to the uttermost; if it finds itself incapable to do that, it should cede the country to others who can. Conciliatory measures, which these wild beasts ascribe to fear, have failed; let them now learn that though the British Lion is at times rather drowsy and good-natured, when he is roused that he can use his teeth and claws. Let fire and sword be carried through the land; extermination to all but women and children; for till this nest of vermin be utterly destroyed and rooted out, the Akhund of Swat amongst the number, we shall never enjoy peace or security on the frontier again. Let this stain be removed, let it not be said that the husbandman of these parts cannot for a day call his life, crop, and property his own. Let not the stigma of an effete and incapable Government, powerless to avenge, unwilling or unequal to assert its own dignity, attach itself to us. Instead of being held as a laughing-stock of ridicule and scorn, the butt of ribald and scurrilous abuse throughout every bazaar in Asia, from the Bosphorus to Canton, from Cape Comorin to Yarkund, let us show that we can at least defend our own frontier and subjects from external outrage and aggression

KILLED ON THE BEACH AT BOULOGNE.—On the afternoon of Monday a Frenchman was killed on the sands at Boulogne-sur-Mer in the presence of many hundred spectators. He was a man of extraordinary strength, named Vigneron, aged 45, and was known in most parts of Europe for his feats of strength, and particularly for lifting a cannon weighing 600 lb. upon his shoulders and firing a full charge of gunpowder. He went through this performance on the sands on Monday afternoon with his usual success, but while in the act of lifting the cannon to lower it he slipped and fell. The whole weight of the cannon fell on the face of the unfortunate man, splitting his skull completely in two. Death, of course, was instantaneous.

REWARDING A GOD.—The *Peking Gazette* of July 8 contains an amusing and characteristic memorial from the Governor of Shantung, asking that a reward of some kind be paid to the Rain God for the readiness with which he has responded to applications for fluid. The Emperor is great enough to reward even gods! The pity is that he seems unable to punish, or that his blame has no effect, when the deity is remiss. Rain has been terribly wanted in Kiangsu and in Chekeang for many weeks, and fervent have been the prayers and great the outlay of the poor country people to awaken the careless god. Will the Emperor set one case against the other, or will he reward in Shantung and blame in Kiangsu; or are there separate gods for each province; or how is it?—*Overland Trade Report.*

BOTH SIDES.

(*Vanity Fair*, Aug. 19.)

THIS is intended as an easy "coach" for those idle people who cannot make out "what it is all about," and as a simple abstract of the avowed arguments used on both sides of current questions. Well-informed persons are warned off.

IS IT ESSENTIAL TO THE ENDS OF JUSTICE AND THE PEACE OF IRELAND THAT A PROMPT AND SEARCHING INQUIRY BE MADE INTO THE CIRCUMSTANCES CONNECTED WITH THE LATE RIOT IN PHŒNIX PARK?

Colonel White, Mr. Smyth, Mr. Maguire, Colonel Gilpin, Mr. Pim, Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Chambers, and Mr. Downing, as spokesmen of 23 members of the House of Commons, say "Yes," because—	Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Forster, and the Solicitor-General for Ireland, as spokesmen of 75 members of the House of Commons, say "No," because—
1. Similar meetings have been allowed in all parts of the country before without interference from the Executive.	1. There is not the slightest comparison to be made between the meeting in Phœnix Park and those in Trafalgar Square—the former being a demonstration of physical force, the latter an assemblage for the free discussion of a political question.
2. If there had been an intention on the part of the Executive to prevent the meeting, they should have done it in a way that would not have been misunderstood, and not have laid a trap.	2. As soon as the placard announcing the meeting appeared, a notice was issued by the Under-Secretary stating that the meeting would not be permitted. If any trap was laid it was laid for the police, who were led to understand that the meeting was to be held elsewhere.
3. The people of London are allowed to hold meetings in their parks. Why should the people of Dublin be prevented from doing the same?	3. The question of public meetings for political purposes in metropolitan parks is still unsettled, and still presents considerable practical difficulties.
4. The Phœnix Park was the most suitable place for a great national gathering. The Viceregal Lodge was a mile from the place of meeting. There was no intention to insult the Royal party, and no reference was made to the Royal visit.	4. It was at least unwise that the place should be in the park where the Viceregal residence existed, and where the Royal personages were.
5. No more suitable time could have been selected than the occasion of a visit of the heir-apparent to the English throne, to advance the claims to the clemency of the Crown on behalf of their imprisoned fellow-countrymen.	5. To hold such a meeting at the time of the Royal visit was calculated to undo all the good which the presence of the two Princes was intended to effect.
6. The question involved is a great principle of the law of England—the right of public meetings. An inquiry would serve to settle the question.	6. The question is already in course of settlement, and an inquiry in this case would have no effect upon determining the limits of the right to hold public meetings.
7. The Executive has exceeded its authority, and administered the law in Ireland in a way in which it is not administered in this country. There ought to be an impartial inquiry into all the circumstances connected with the disaster.	7. There is not a different reading of the law in the two countries. The rights of the Government over the parks in England have not been renounced. It is the duty of the House of Commons to leave these matters to be first considered by the Executive Government, which is responsible for the conduct of its servants, and the tribunals of the country, which will secure full legal rights to all concerned. The Executive Government cannot inquire into the conduct of the Executive.

WAS THE GOVERNMENT JUSTIFIED IN RESORTING TO THE ROYAL WARRANT?

Mr. Gladstone, the Attorney-General, and Mr. H. Palmer say "Yes," because—	Mr. Fawcett, Mr. V. Harcourt, Mr. Gregory, Col. Barttelot, Mr. Eastwick, and Mr. Fowler say "No," because—
1. It would not have been creditable to the House of Commons to put itself in the position of undertaking by its own authority to provide funds for the purpose of compensating a class of gentlemen for the habitual breach of the law.	1. If Purchase were to be abolished, an address might have been moved to the Crown at the beginning of the Session asking for it, with a promise to vote the necessary funds for compensation. It would then have been an act of the House of Commons, and not of one individual Minister.
2. The Royal Warrant was simply a declaration on the part of the Queen of her determination no longer to exercise the dispensing power she possessed. What she did was not to exercise the Royal Prerogative, but to say, "I will no longer put in force a power which once belonged to me by prerogative, or place my shield between one class of my subjects and the law of the land, but that which is lawful for one class of my people shall be lawful for all."	2. By using the Prerogative the doctrine was laid down that a Minister with a majority at his back might with the Royal Prerogative bear down all opposition, and endanger the independence of Parliament.
3. The first duty of the Executive is to put down gross illegality carried on by public servants under the eye and in the knowledge of the Crown. We have used a legal power to put down an illegal practice.	3. The Prime Minister has met a reasonable wish of the House of Lords—that they should know what the Government proposed to substitute in place of the Purchase system—with a *coup d'état*, and strained the Constitution.
4. The Prerogative has been exercised in furthering the views of the majority of the House of Commons and of the country. The Government does not weigh lightly the censure of the House of Lords, but there is an authority higher than the House of Lords, which resides in the public opinion of the country.	4. The Royal Warrant was directed against the House of Lords rather than against the minority in the House of Commons. It is considered as a "slap in the face" for the Upper House.

AUDITOR.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

IN the programme of the next examination for appointments in the Indian Civil Service we observe with much satisfaction that the utmost care has been taken to prevent the competition-wallahs having any knowledge of the country in which their official life is to be spent. The histories of Greece, Rome, France, Italy, and Germany have each apportioned to them large numbers of "marks," but the Commissioners have had the sound discretion to exclude such worthless objects of study as Indian history, geography, &c. It would, of course, be a very retrograde movement on the part of our advanced educationist to endeavour to bring back those old benighted days when it was held that an Indian public servant ought to know something about, and to take some interest in, the country in which he is to reside, and the people whose welfare he is to protect. That might have been all very well in the days of Shore and Cleveland, of Elphinstone and Metcalfe; but we know better in these more enlightened times, when an Indian civilian lives with one foot in the East and one in the West, and his heart wholly in the latter; when he thoroughly despises the "niggers," and keeps himself alive with the thought of "going home." This highly desirable state of things it is necessarily the object of the Civil Service Commissioners to maintain in all its integrity, and so no inducement is held out to youths of the present generation to study at our schools and colleges anything relating to our great Indian dependency. There seems, however, to have been a sort of feeble sentiment of misgiving in the minds of the educational authorities, for they have provided that those who have obtained their nominations shall in the final examination take up "Indian history and geography" at the rate of 350 marks, the histories of Greece and Rome being estimated at 750. This seems to be inconsistent with the thorough-going principles of the Commissioners, so nobly illustrated in the observation of a young man who had gone up to compete for a Post-office appointment: "Well, I don't quite understand it; but they examined me in everything—but geography." A statesman of the old exploded school, now passing out of remembrance, formerly known as Lord Canning, is reported to have said in one of his despatches, "No one would dream of attempting to administer the civil affairs of India through officers who were not attached to the Government by some other tie than the receipt of Indian salaries." But these antiquated notions have, fortunately, long since passed away, and we know much better now in what spirit India should be governed.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BEUST AND BISMARCK AT GASTEIN.

(*Le Monde*, August 21.)

IN all probability an alliance will be concluded between Prussia and Austria. If once Austria gives up all thought of revenge, the agreement is easy. M. de Bismarck wishes to be sole master in Germany, and Austria submits to that result. He wishes to make Prussia the first Continental Power, and Austria yields. His master will be the principal star in the German sky; the Emperor of Austria will be the satellite. Who could then divide them? M. de Bismarck, being well assured that he will not meet with any feint, in his adversary, will employ all the resources of his genius to attach Austria to his policy. In 1867 he foresaw a war with France, desired it, and prepared for it. It was at that time that he concluded with the South German States those famous treaties which have been the principal cause of our disasters. Accustomed as he is to look forward, he perhaps foresees in the future a war with Russia, and is already taking his precautions. Russia is the only Continental Power which has not measured swords with Prussia, and has never bent before her. On the contrary in the diplomacy of the two Courts, Russia long adopted a tone of protection towards her humble neighbour, who prided herself in imitating and furthering the Russian policy. These memories of a long inferiority must weigh upon the Prussian pride, and Prussia must be impatient to overthrow also the colossus of the North. Between them there is more than vain rivalry; there is question of frontiers. Important provinces of Russia have been gradually invaded by the German race, which, with a low voice, claims them, and could covet the very soil on which St. Petersburg is built with more justice than it did Alsace and Lorraine. The conflict is, therefore, inevitable; its time alone is uncertain.

M. de Bismarck has every reason to excite the conflict before France recovers so far as to be tempted to interfere. But our present situation gives him long years of respite. We have neither armies, nor finances, nor Government—even the sentiment of national unity and social unity has been profoundly injured amongst us; and it is questionable whether our generation will ever recover from the wounds which it has received. Prussia can, therefore, pursue her designs; and if Austria makes the mistake of giving ear to them, and of making herself the auxiliary of Prussia, it will be all up with European liberty.

MODERN LIFE.

I SIT in a quaint old garden,
With weather-stained, warm old wall,
And over the blaze of the flowers
The brown shadows cooling fall.

And the long lawns stretch before me,
And I bathe my eyes in their green;
And the elms in the park stop swaying,
For fear they should wake the scene.

And the tall white church on the hill-top
Shines like a light-house tower;
And the sun seems to nod in heaven,
As he drips out his golden shower.

And the grey-eyed wife is smiling,
If asleep, with her hand in mine,
To see how her baby is striving
To make the short daisies twine.

And I sit in peace in the garden,
And my soul has a sense of home;
And my brain is straining to bursting,
Thinking whence cash may come.

—*Spectator.* W.

THE "Abyssinian stretch" has superseded the Grecian bend among the fashionable belles of New York.

MR. FISHER, of Erfurt, recommends a covering for cigars where the lips come in contact with the leaf, in order to avoid unhealthy salivation. He thinks that a solution of shel-lac in spirits of wine will answer the purpose.

THE EXTRAORDINARY POISONING CASE AT BRIGHTON.

BRIGHTON, Thursday, Aug. 24.

THIS morning, at the Brighton Police Court, in the Town-hall, Christiana Edmunds appeared on remand before the deputy stipendiary magistrate of the town, Mr. F. Merrifield, and several of the borough magistrates, charged with attempting to administer poison to Emily Beard, wife of Dr. Beard, a physician residing on the Grand Parade. Great excitement has prevailed in the town for several days in reference to this case, and the court was to-day crowded long before the proceedings commenced. The accused lady, who is unmarried, thirty-five years of age, and has occupied a good position in society, resided with her mother, at No. 16, Gloster-place, and had for a long period been on visiting terms with Dr. and Mrs. Beard. The interest of the affair is much enhanced by the fact that several persons in the town have apparently been in the same danger of being poisoned, whoever or whatever may have been the cause, as the lady just mentioned. The following is a brief recapitulation of the particulars so far as they had been developed up to the beginning of the second examination:—On Thursday, the 10th instant, a box containing cakes, sweetmeats, and gingerbread nuts was left for Mrs. Beard, at her residence, Grand Parade. It arrived by rail, having been booked at Victoria Station. On the same evening Mr. and Mrs. Boys, Grand Parade, had a smaller box by rail, also from Victoria Station, containing cakes, and four persons received by post a box each, containing ripe fruit and crystallised fruit. On Saturday, the 12th, Mr. George White became acquainted with the circumstance and the fact that all those who had partaken of the contents of the boxes had more or less suffered, apparently from the poisonous nature of the same, one servant of Mrs. Beard alarmingly so, and needed medical assistance. Mr. N. P. Blaker was called in and found his patient vomiting and suffering as if from the effects of some irritant poison. The police were soon on the alert. Their suspicions were directed to Miss Christiana Edmunds, residing at 16, Gloster-place, who gave evidence at an inquest upon a lad who was stated to have died from eating chocolate creams, purchased at Mr. Maynard's establishment in West-street, the witness then stating that she had also purchased such creams, and that they produced illness. Strange to say, Miss Edmunds was one of those who received by post a box with fruit, which she informed the police had made her very ill. The postal wrapper had been saved, and also others received. On Thursday, the 17th, Miss Edmunds was apprehended under a warrant, and on Friday she was brought before the magistrates, being defended by Mr. Lamb. The evidence of Mrs. Beard, Dr. Beard (who handed in a lengthy letter from the prisoner, with whom he and Mrs. Beard had at one time been upon very friendly terms), and their servants, was taken; also that of Mr. Garrett and Messrs. Glaisyer and Kemp, and the magistrates remanded the prisoner until to-day, declining to take bail. The chief constable, desirous of finding the boys who were sent to Mr. Garrett's establishment, issued reward bills, and two of them were discovered. The vomit of Dr. Beard's servant was forwarded to Dr. Letheby for analysis, and the letters, parcel, and postal directions, &c., to a London expert.

The hearing to-day commenced shortly after eleven.

Mr. Stuckey again appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Lamb for the prisoner. Mr. J. C. Penfold attended to watch the case for Mr. Maynard, the confectioner.

The accused sat in a corner of the ordinary prisoner's dock, being attired in a black silk dress, black lace shawl, and black bonnet with veil. Her demeanour was throughout quiet and self-possessed; but she occasionally glanced round the court with evident interest in the scene.

Mr. Stuckey opened the proceedings by reading a letter from Dr. Letheby, the analytical chemist, in which he said that he had not yet been able to complete his analysis of what had been submitted to him, but hoped to do so by Friday, and would be ready to attend any day after that. Mr. Stuckey added that he had a great mass of evidence to lay before the court at that sitting, and after it had been given he would ask for a further remand.

Mr. Lamb said he should object, on behalf of the prisoner, to any evidence that did not bear directly on the charge of arsenical poisoning before the court. The court could not, he maintained, deal with general evidence, but must confine itself strictly to such as related to the alleged attempt to poison Mrs. Beard by means of arsenic.

Mr. Merrifield observed that the specific charge before the court was that of attempting to administer poison to Mrs. Beard; but any evidence as to handwriting or motive might become material, and it was possible that testimony as to the obtaining of strychnine might be relevant to the charge.

Emily Agate was then called and examined by Mr. Stuckey. She said—I am cook in the service of Dr. Beard. I recollect Margaret Knight bring down a cake to the kitchen last Saturday week. Each of us took some of it, Margaret having the largest share. About an hour and a half after I ate it I felt ill. I was giddy and sick, and very hot in my throat. The cake was brought down about half-past eleven, and I had diarrhœa about two o'clock.

The witness was not cross-examined—a remark which applies to nearly all the subsequent witnesses.

Adam May, a boy eleven years old, said I recollect seeing a lady at the top of King-street about five or six weeks ago. I cannot say whether I should know her again if I saw her.

Mr. Stuckey—Is that the lady (pointing to the prisoner)?

Mr. Lamb objected, and the question was not persisted in.

Examination continued—About 10 or 11 in the morning I met a lady at the top of King-street. I went with her up Church-street. I never went with a lady up Church-street more than once.

Mrs. Harriett Elizabeth Cole having then been called, said—I am the wife of Samuel Cole, grocer, of No. 32, Church-street. I know Adam May and the prisoner. I saw them together in Church street some time in July. I was standing in my shop I looked out at the door and saw them turn round a corner into Queen's road, towards the sea.

Adam May re-called—When I first saw the lady she asked me if I would go on an errand for her. I asked her if I could go and ask my mother first, and she said I could. I went to my mother, who gave me permission, and I then returned to the lady, and told her I could go. She told me that she wanted me to go up to Mr. Garrett's, in the Queen's-road, and get a book. She gave me a note to take to Mr. Garrett's shop. I went there, the lady remaining on the opposite side of the way. We walked together till we got opposite Mr. Garrett's. I delivered the note to Mr. Garrett, and after reading it he gave me a book. When I came out the lady told me to take it down Duke-street, where I gave it to her. She then gave me fourpence-half penny.

Mrs. Cole, having been recalled, said—I recollect an inquest being held on the body of a little boy named Barker some little time before Miss Edmunds came to my shop.

Mr. Lamb objected to such general evidence.

Mr. Stuckey, in reply, said he proposed to show that Miss Edmunds had been in possession of poisonous chocolate creams; that she had purchased poison of Mr. Garrett under the feigned name of Mrs. Wood, by which name alone he knew her for two or three years, and in which she had dealt with him; and that the writing in Mr. Garrett's poison-book was the same as that on the wrapper round the cakes sent to Mrs. Beard.

Mr. Lamb repeated his previous objection, contending that Miss Edmunds, being charged with arsenical poisoning, the prosecution had no right to introduce evidence with regard to the purchase of strychnine.

Mr. Merrifield reminded Mr. Lamb that that was a preliminary stage of the proceedings, and that the evidence in question might have an important bearing on the case.

Mrs. Cole's examination was then continued—About a week before the inquest on the little boy Barker I saw the prisoner in our shop. She bought some small articles. Directly after she left the shop I went across and saw a paper bag in a zinc pail standing near the door close to the counter. No other person had entered the shop. It was a paper bag with the name of Mr. Maynard printed on it. I opened the bag, and found it to contain some large and small chocolate creams and three lemon bull's-eyes. I ate two of the lemon bull's eyes, and my daughter ate the other. My daughter also bit one of the chocolate creams, and spat it out again directly. I wrapped up what was left in a bag, and put it between some tins on the counter. The next day I gave the rest of the creams to a boy named Walker. The prisoner had been at the shop once before, some time in March. On that occasion also I found after she had left a packet of chocolate creams on the counter, with Mr. Maynard's name printed upon it. At the inquest on the boy Barker I saw the prisoner. I ran across to her, and asked her if, when she came to my shop, she dropped some chocolate creams. She replied "No." When I saw the prisoner and May together I watched them, in consequence of what had previously occurred.

Henry Walker, a lad 10 years old, said—I live with my parents in Brigden-street. I recollect Mrs. Coles giving me some chocolate cream four or five weeks ago. I took them home to my mother, and gave them to her.

Mrs. Walker, the mother of the boy just examined, said—I recollect my son bringing me some chocolate creams. He has only done so once, and that was about the middle of June. I ate a piece of one about the size of half a small walnut. In about ten minutes after eating it I had a very strange sensation in my head. I felt as if my eyes were coming out; something seemed to strain them. I then got up and tried to get a glass of water. I got the water but could not put it in my mouth, because my hands and arms shook. I then felt that I was losing the use of my limbs altogether. With a great effort I got upstairs and fell down a chair in the parlour. I was quite alone in the house, and remained in the chair for about three-quarters of an hour, not able to reach the front or back door to call anyone. My little boy (Henry) then came in, and I asked him to stand there till his brother came. I thought I was taken for sudden death. My eldest son—a lad of 17—came in about five minutes after the younger one.

By the Bench—I was very much convulsed in my arms and legs, but was not insensible during any part of the time.

By Mr. Stuckey—My eldest son helped me upstairs to the bedroom; I could not walk at all. In the bedroom I lay down on the bed, and sent my little boy for my sister. I was not able to get up all day. I was very poorly indeed for three or four days, and was not well for a week. During the attack I felt great heaviness in my limbs. The cream had a very bitter taste.

Mr. Lamb again objected to the nature of the evidence, and asked what charge he was expected to meet.

Mr. Stuckey—Whatever charge the prosecution like to prefer.

The witness then stated that she was quite well up to the time when she ate the cream, and had no medical assistance under the attack described.

William Moon, a lad of 11, said—I recollect a lady meeting me in the North-road on the 19th of July, while I was looking at some pictures in a shop window. I know the lady. (Here the witness pointed to the accused, and identified her as being the lady whom he met.) She asked me to go to Mr. Garrett's with a note she gave me, telling me that if I was asked who sent me I was to say Messrs. Glaisyer and Co., of North-street. I was to meet her again in Upper North-street with anything that Mr. Garrett gave me. I took the note as directed, and on receiving a packet like a letter from Mr. Garrett I took it to the lady, who gave me sixpence.

The next witness was Mr. Isaac Garrett, chemist, No. 10 Queen's-road—He said I have known the prisoner as a customer at my shop for about four years past, in the Queen's-road, and previously in the Western-road. I never knew her by any name till March last; nor did I know her residence. She was always a ready-money customer, a very occasional one till the beginning of this year, and from that time a more frequent one. She came to my shop on the 28th of March last, and bought some articles for the toilet. Before that she had bought quinine and iron mixture, and had been in the habit of talking about the weather, and going back by the next train. On the 28th of March, after purchasing some toilet articles, she asked me to supply her with a small quantity of strychnine to kill cats with, as she and her husband had been much annoyed by cats, and wanted to get rid of them. I objected to supply her, saying that I did not supply such a strong poison as strychnine for anything of that kind. She assured me that no harm could possibly happen, that there were no children, and she would take care that it only passed through her own and her husband's hands. I then told her that I should require a witness if I supplied her, and that the witness must be well known to myself. She said that the only person whom she knew in the neighbourhood was Mrs. Stone, who lived three doors from my shop, and who is a milliner. Knowing Mrs. Stone, I requested the prisoner to bring her. She fetched her, and when Mrs. Stone came, I wrote in my book the words, "Mrs Wood, Hillside, Kingstown," at the prisoner's request. I filled up the columns with the date, name of purchaser, and the article sold, and the prisoner and Mrs. Stone both signed the entry.

The clerk then read from a book inscribed "Sale of Poisons Registry Book," the entry of the transaction in full, viz., "March 28, 1871—Mrs. Wood, Hillside, Kingstown; strychnia, 10 grains; destroying cats."

Examination continued.—Between March 28 and April 15, the prisoner came to my shop several times to make purchases. She talked a good deal about her garden; asked me if I was fond of asparagus, and on two occasions brought me a bundle. On the 15th of April she spoke of her garden, and said that the cats were as destructive as ever, and that the strychnia had apparently no effect upon them. She then asked me for some more strychnia, to which I raised objections. She again assured me that no harm could arise as there were no children, and only she and her husband would use it. I told her I should want a witness again, and she then went and fetched Mrs. Stone. I supplied her with ten grains. (The witness then described a similar process of entering in the Sale of Poison Register Book to that which had occurred before.) Between the 15th of April and the 11th of May, the prisoner came to my shop on more than one occasion, and she told me that she and her husband were about to leave Kingstown and go into Devonshire to reside. On the 11th of May she called to take away two large bottles of quinine and iron which she had ordered. She then asked for a little more strychnine to kill a dog with, stating that it was very old and diseased, and that her husband could not take it with him, and did not like to leave it behind. He cautioned her against using the strychnine, and then gave her what she required, she signing as "Mrs. Wood." There was no witness on this occasion. The register book containing the entries is the same that I gave to the boy, as I mentioned at the last day of the inquiry. After the last entry I never saw the prisoner again until she was last here.

By the Bench—I am certain that no other strychnine, and I don't recollect that any other poison, was supplied before the 28th of March. The leaves which had been torn out of the book related to transactions between the 26th of July 1870, and the 28th of March 1871. I discovered this towards the end of July last.

Mrs. Caroline Stone deposed—I formerly carried on business in the Queen's-road. I recollect a lady calling at my shop in March last to purchase a Shetland veil. I believe it was a lady now in court, but I cannot swear it, as she was so thickly veiled. After purchasing the veil she left. She returned about five minutes after and asked me as a great favour if I would go with her to Mrs. Garrett, and sign a book, as she wanted some poison to stuff birds, saying that she and her husband were naturalists. I hesitated for some time, and asked her what was her name, to which she replied, "Mrs. Wood, of Kingstown." I ultimately went with her to Mr. Garrett's, and signed my name. Neither the prisoner nor Mr. Garrett wrote anything in the book in my presence. Mr. Garrett told me it was only a form, but that under the new Act it was necessary to have the signature of a householder as a witness. I recollect the prisoner coming in to me on the 15th April. She said she had been unfortunate in losing her other veil, and bought another. She thanked me for the favour I had done her before, and asked me to do the same again. I went and again signed the book.

By the Bench—The stuffing of birds was mentioned by the prisoner on the second occasion as well as on the first, as the reason why the poison was wanted.

Mr. Garrett, recalled, deposed that he received by post a box precisely similar to one now produced—a small round box coloured crimson, bearing the name and address, "Mr. Garrett, Queen's-road, Brighton." The witness said that the box which he received contained two fresh peaches, and that at the top there was a piece of paper with half a sovereign enclosed; adding that on the paper was written, "The last of my debt, and the first of my fruit from my garden." Those were the whole of the contents, and he delivered everything except the half-sovereign to Mr. Gibbs (detective inspector of Brighton.)

Mr. William Curtis, proprietor of the *Brighton Gazette* newspaper, was the next witness. He deposed that on the 10th inst, he received by post a box, enclosed in a paper. (The box, which was a round one, three or four inches in diameter, of the kind often exhibited in grocers' windows, was produced.) It contained crystallized fruit. He and others ate all the fruit, and he afterwards gave the box to Mr. White, chief police-constable of Brighton.

Inspector Gibbs said he obtained a green box (produced) from the prisoner's mother on Sunday morning, at her lodgings, 16, Gloster-place. There was nothing inside the box. It was addressed on the cover to Miss Edmunds. In the afternoon of the same day he had some conversation with the prisoner. As he entered the room she was lying on a couch, and said to him, "Here I am again, Mr. Gibbs, nearly poisoned. You have heard that I have had a box sent to me with some fruit in it; it came on Thursday evening, about half past 7, by post; it is evidently from some one in the town, for it bears only the Brighton postmark, and it is evident that it is no one acquainted with me, or they would have known my address and known how to spell my name properly." He asked her what the box contained, and she replied that it contained some strawberries, two apricots, and a pair of new gloves. She said, "Mrs. Edmunds ate the strawberries; I ate one apricot, and that was all right, but the next was very bitter, and I spat it all out, and have been ill ever since" She asked him different questions about other boxes which had been received by Mrs. Beard and others. She said, "Is it true that some other boxes have been received? I hear that Mrs. Beard has had one." I said, "Yes, also Mrs. Boys, 59, Grand Parade; also Mr. Curtis, the Editor of the *Gazette*." She replied, "How very strange; I feel certain you'll never find it out." He received the gloves that were in the box, but not the fruit, and he made the gloves a present to his wife. (A laugh.)

In answer to Mr. Lamb, the witness said that before going to Mrs. Edmunds's he had some communication with Mr. Humphrey, a surgeon; and it was in consequence of something communicated by him that he went there. He knew as a fact that Mr. Humphrey was then attending Miss Edmunds. He had seen the prisoner before in reference to the inquest and other matters.

Adelaide Ann Friend said—I am housemaid to Mrs. Bearling, of 19, Albert-terrace, Margate. Mrs Bearling lets apartments. That lady (identifying the prisoner) came to Albert-terrace on Tuesday evening, the 8th inst., and asked for a bed. She saw me, and I let a room to her at half-a-crown a night. She did not say for what period she required the room. She slept there on Tuesday and Wednesday. Her luggage was a black leather bag and a square parcel done up in brown paper and crossed with a string, being about the size of the box produced. [This box was a deal one, about 14 inches long, 10 broad, and 4 deep.] I saw a box like the one produced in her room on Wednesday night I opened it and found in it two peaches. I also saw a box like this in the prisoner's room. [Here the witness referred to a small round paper box of the sort used for crystallised fruit]. I opened it and found it full of crystallised fruit. I also found the red box produced by the side of the others. I opened it, but there was nothing in it. The lady left on Thursday morning about half-past seven, saying that she was going by the 8 o'clock train to London. After she left I found a piece of cake with currants in it, like that produced. [A small round piece of cake was here exhibited.] When she left the house she still had a black bag and a square parcel.

By Mr. Lamb—I ate the cake which was left.

By the Bench—I was none the worse for it.

Charlotte Elizabeth Pettit said—I am a general servant to Mrs. Freeman, who resides at 16, Gloster-place, and am a single woman. The prisoner had lodged there with her mother from the 27th of March, having before lodged at No. 17, next door. On Tuesday the 8th of August, Miss Edmunds left the house about half past 7 in the morning telling me that she was going to Margate, and taking with her a small black leather bag, and nothing else. She returned at half-past 6 on Thursday evening. I saw her come in at the gate, having the black leather bag in her hand. Miss Edmunds said that she was going to Margate to visit her sister's grave and to look over a house. On the Friday before the Tuesday on which she went away she brought some powders to me on a waiter. They were in packets, partly undone. There had been labels on them, but they had been torn off either in the opening or on purpose. She said to me, "Take these away"—nothing more. I kept one packet which I thought was powdered myrrh, and the rest I threw behind the fire. I put the packet which I kept on the dresser, and afterwards gave it to Inspector Gibbs. The house is not troubled with cats, and I have never heard Miss Edmunds make any complaint about them. Miss Taylor, who also lodges with my mistress, had a favourite dog. It died on the 27th of May, after being ill rather more than half an hour. About one hour before it died, I heard Miss Edmunds patting it upstairs. It was previously in good health. After the dog was taken ill Miss Edmunds did not come down to see it or inquire after it.

By the Bench—It was twisting about on the landing, and seemed as if it were suffocating.

By Mr. Stuckey—The body was taken to Mr. Swaysland's to be stuffed. I had no particular conversation with the prisoner about the dog.

In reply to Mr. Lamb, the witness said that when Miss Edmunds went away to leave Brighton by railway, her mother went with her, and she returned in about half an hour.

By the Clerk—The mother had no luggage with her, either when she went out or when she returned.

At the request Mr. Stuckey the further hearing of the case was then postponed, it being ten minutes past five, for a week, the sitting having lasted nearly six hours.—*Daily News.*

A WORD FOR PROVINCIAL LONDON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SPECTATOR."

SIR,—Permit me to say something in reply to the charges brought against Londoners by a Scotchman in your last week's number. Nine or ten years ago on coming from the North to reside in London, I received that impression of its provincialism which your correspondent so feelingly describes. I find, however, that residence in London has insensibly modified my first opinions. I believe that a great deal of what strikes us at first as provincial is not really of that character, that there is far more 'culture' in some of the classes your correspondent speaks of than he supposes, and that the marvellous grasp of special subjects which he notices is really an excellence worth the sacrifice of some of that general culture whose absence your correspondent laments. As Londoners, not without cause, are apt enough to think that we Scotchmen plume ourselves upon our many superiorities, I should like to move an arrest of their judgment by showing that we are not above learning what they can teach us.

But first let me show that your correspondent does not justify his impression. His indictment may be put in three counts,—first, the narrowness of the shopkeeping classes, illustrated by Chelsea ignorance of Thomas Carlyle; second, the narrowness of sharp City men; and third, the provincialism of the daily press. Reduced to this form, I submit that his observation shows the characteristic defect of a first impression. The points observed are too few to justify general remarks on a great and miscellaneous metropolis. Those who know London will at once see that your correspondent has not come into contact with its characteristic life, with the political and professional classes who congregate in London, and make it the intellectual metropolis which provincials worship. As those classes, and those who associate with them besides forming the metropolitan world which is heard of afar, make up no inconsiderable part of the actual numbers of the population, an observation which passes by them is necessarily very misleading. But I doubt also whether your correspondent's facts justify his inferences on the points observed. He is much too hard, in the first place, on the Chelsea shopkeepers as compared with the same class in the North. His experience may be different from mine, but with not a little knowledge of the shopkeeping class in Glasgow and the west of Scotland, I venture to affirm that you *could not* search among them days on end without finding five who did not know the name of Thomas Carlyle. Only let your correspondent try his luck in the big drapers' shops in the Trongate and Argyll Street of Glasgow, and I am sure his experience would enlighten him. I should be the last person to defend the ordinary London shopkeeper, whom, in common with all Londoners I consider a most offensive personage, but the gulf between him and the shopkeeper of the North is not so *very* deep. I must deprecate, too, your correspondent's mode of emphasizing the ignorance of the people he met in Chelsea by contrasting it with their vicinity to the residence of the great man. It is quite a provincial idea, if I may say so, that this vicinity should make any difference. From causes which are well known there is no local knowledge in London of any kind, and it is quite inconceivable that almost any name, however great, should make a *bruit* in its immediate neighbourhood. Within a mile of where I write, there are celebrities by the score, any one of whose names would be the talk of a provincial town, if they lived there, so that all would know where they lived, and have heard of them; but in London we do not hear of them *qua* neighbours. But the capital error in the reference to the Chelsea shopkeepers is the fact that your correspondent probably did not know, that shopkeepers do not occupy in England the same relative position to other classes that they do in Scotland. They are socially out of the pale in a way that a Scotchman is quite puzzled to understand when he lives in London. But whatever be the causes, this essential difference in the relative position of the class selected for observation in the two countries cuts the ground from any inference, based upon a knowledge of that class only, as to the entire communities compared. For the purpose of his comparison, the 'tradesmen' were a specially unfortunate class to select.

With regard to the sharp City men, who form the subject of the second count of the indictment, I am afraid that in part your correspondent has been unlucky in his specimens, and, in part, has not quite caught the type of man he describes. I know the City pretty well, and having entered it with an impression similar to what your correspondent expresses, I am constrained to say that the first impression is erroneous. There is certainly a very high ideal as to the knowledge of his business which a man must possess to get on in the City; but the widening effect on the mind of having to deal with multifarious interests and great varieties of character is quite perceptible in the City man. At a certain stage of his career, especially when he is learning his business, the marvellous grasp of it will be very obtrusive to an outsider, and may at all times be so; but in reality he takes an intelligent interest in many things outside his business, and not least in politics. The City view of politics, I admit, is not likely to strike an outsider very favourably. It is curiously mixed up with calculations as to the effect of certain events on business, and with conservative prejudices of all kinds, which seem very silly to Scotchmen; but the interest is vivid in the extreme, the judgment as to the way things are going most shrewd, and the impression as to what should be done on many subjects always worth understanding. The difficulty of a Scotchman in quickly catching the nature of the political knowledge he meets in the City is the apparent absence of the reasoning faculty. He has been accustomed to argufy everything from infancy, and he cannot quite follow an intuitional instinctive mode of dealing with such subjects. But the knowledge and interest are nevertheless there. Another difficulty arises from the cosmopolitanism of view which obtains in the City. I do not doubt that City men might be found very weak in reasoning out the *pros* and *cons* of the ballot and other internal questions on which the provinces are made. The magnitude of the business they conduct, which they feel will go on all the same, whichever way ballot is settled, has a tendency to dwarf such questions. Like Londoners in general, they have little immediate weight on present politics, which they criticise from the outside in a depreciatory tone, whereas in the provinces the interest is more keen; but this tone is itself defensible, is bringing about great political changes, and is not to be treated as showing any political incapacity. I suspect that if your correspondent had talked the politics about which Londoners care, he would, after a time at least, have been able to perceive that the views were not provincial, and that there were real knowledge and opinions to be obtained from those he conversed with.

The count respecting our daily newspapers is difficult to deal with. But I do not see the point of the charge of provincialism. They are badly conducted, most of them, as regards all news, but that does not show provincialism. A provincial knowing that things done in the provinces of national interest are neglected, is apt to think that the neglect is owing to the provincial narrowness of the conductors and readers; but it is pure managerial stupidity, and nothing more, the conductors being equally guilty in other departments. They give us too little of London news, and for my own part, I read the provincial newspapers diligently, so as to be properly posted up.

I think, then, your correspondent would have some difficulty in maintaining his charge of provincialism against Londoners by the facts he describes. And any particular case which an individual Scotchman from the North could draw up would probably be easily disposed of in a similar manner. Though the fact that the impression is so general is, of course, evidence so far as it goes, unless some general causes can be pointed out for the common error, yet this difficulty of proof when Scotchmen are brought to book is itself a reason for suspending judgment. Looking back, I can see that many of the reasons on which my own impressions was based were unsound. Some members of what I may call the metropolitan classes of London with whom I came into contact did strike me as provincial, while the narrowness of mind in other classes appeared as shocking as your correspondent describes. But I have had reason to see since, especially as respect the professional and literary class, how accidental were some of my facts. I had fallen in with provincially disposed minds, though I can understand now how much circumstances had done to make them really less provincial than they would otherwise have been. But besides getting to know more facts, and understand them better, it is now my deliberate opinion that on coming from the provinces we mistake for 'provincials' in London what is not really so—that we expect things to be included in the general knowledge of cultivated Englishmen which there was no really good reason for their knowing. I was shocked, for instance, on meeting a literary gentleman who knew only in a general way that the people in Scotland were Presbyterian who did not know that the Presbyterians were split up into three principal bodies, and had never heard of the great disruption in 1843. Some of these matters, I thought, and others like them, were really of more general interest than small London topics, about which he was fluent, and it implied a provincial mind to profess indifference about them. But I do not think now that the premises justified the conclusion. No doubt it would be a good thing if most cultivated Englishmen were a little better informed abouth the North, but none of the points were in any sense essential, and might well seem trivial to a man occupied with the higher literature of the day, and living more in contact with the metropolitan circles of France and Germany than with the provincial districts of his own country. I find it difficult enough to keep myself *au courant* of many Scotch affairs which I once thought of national interest, but which have gradually faded away in the presence of what I maintain to be wider interests. When Europe is discussing Darwinism, we may be excused for forgetting that in Scotland they are in convulsions about a union of Free and U. P. It must always be the characteristic of the metropolis to ignore a good deal of what is thought of national interest in the leisure of the provinces, and the countryman will set down to metropolitan narrowness what is really due to a much wider range of vision.

Another result for much that strikes the thoughtful countryman as provincial in the metropolis is our metropolitan habit of having everything brought to us for judgment, so that one becomes rather indifferent to outside experience. Not to care for experiments elsewhere seems to an intelligent provincial the height of narrow-mindedness. Sometimes the results may be unfortunate, but in reality the Londoner is justified by long experience in expecting that most things will come to him, and in caring little for them till they are tried in London. Things of value do come and get tried, and he is, at least, always ready to test them on their merits. But this apparent narrow-mindedness is only a habit born of the great privilege of being metropolitan, and is not the same thing as the narrow-mindedness of the provinces.

I hope I have given some reasons why Scotchmen should think London provincial, and yet London be quite different. I am sure your correspondent would not live many years here without being satisfied, as I am, and as all old resident Scotchmen here I know are satisfied, that there is no place equal in its educational power to London, and that in respect of metropolitan tastes and ways of thought and general culture, its inhabitants are quite equal to the position they claim. Only he must take care to know the metropolitan classes and take time to know them. If he goes below a certain stratum, he will meet with much that will surprise and shock him, for the simple reason that the English masses have not the book learning of the Scotch. Their ignorance will strike him as shameful, 'provincial,' compared with similar classes at homes. But perhaps some years' experience would convince him here too that the state of matters is not so bad as a first impression makes them,—that it is wonderful how much has been learnt with inferior means, and that there is an openness of mind due to a metropolitan atmosphere which is contributing most powerfully to a change.—I am, sir, &c., P. G.

THE RUSSIAN PROGRESSIST PARTY.

OUR correspondent at St. Petersburg says, writing on the 4th inst.:—"Mdlle. Dementyeva, the lady conspirator who has just been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for printing and publishing a revolutionary proclamation to the students, belongs to a curious section of female society in Russia, which, though of very recent origin, already numbers among its members women of all conditions. These ladies call themselves Progressists (pierodovye). They profess the doctrine of woman's rights in its most extreme form, and, although recognizing marriage, utterly repudiate the doctrine that the tie between husband and wife continues to be valid after either of them desires to break it. A Progressist accordingly makes no scruple of leaving her husband for another man as soon as she is tired of him; nor does she consider the ceremony of marriage necessary except as affording a legal provision for her children. I know a Progressist family here, consisting of two ladies, a medical student, an engineer, and two children. These people all live in the same house and have everything in common. The boy's name (he has of course not been christened) is Reason; the girl's Liberty. The ladies are governesses, and they and the men put all the money they earn into a common fund, which pays for the expenses of the house and its inmates. But to return to Mdlle. Dementyeva. She is nineteen years of age, pretty, highly educated, and an orphan. In her evidence before the court she described how she became a 'Progressist.' 'I saw,' she said, 'how dreadful was the fate of a woman of education who must work for her bread. She must toil from morning till night to obtain the bare means of existence. The reason of this is that the scope of female action is too limited. Our poor women of the better classes are only educated as governesses; their number is thus constantly increasing, competition is tremendous, and salaries fall. . . . I therefore determined to establish a practical school for women, where they could learn any trade or profession. I began by opening a printing-office, as the first step towards introducing a new branch of women's work. But I had no money; I fell into debt, and having had a legacy of 3,000 roubles left me which was to be paid on the day I was married, I sought for a husband.' Mdlle. Dementyeva then declared unblushingly in open court that she was at that time the mistress of M. Tkatcheff, a journalist of considerable ability who afterwards also joined the conspiracy, and that she therefore only concluded a 'fictitious marriage,' her husband having promised her in writing that he would leave her immediately after the ceremony. Such marriages, she added, are by no means uncommon among 'Progressists.' 'A woman who becomes independent financially by means of her labour naturally wishes also to be legally independent in other respects. This can only be obtained by a fictitious marriage. The woman is under the protection of her parents and guardians; she exchanges this protection for the purely nominal one of a fictitious husband, who never troubles her once the marriage ceremony has been concluded.'"—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, ESQUIRE.

MEDICAL REFEREE FOR BOMBAY.
DR. H. W. DIVER, No. 30, Meadow Street.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons. are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust or the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

IMPORTANT CONCESSION TO THE ARMY.

The Directors of this Company have decided upon accepting the Lives of Military Men, who are not on Active Service, AT THE SAME RATES AS CIVILIANS; provided that before proceeding on Active Service, due notice is given to the Manager, and a commensurate extra Premium paid. Subject to this stipulation, the Civil rates of Premium WILL IN FUTURE APPLY EQUALLY TO MILITARY MEN AND CIVILIANS, and the former will be enabled to effect Assurances with this Company UPON MORE FAVOURABLE TERMS THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER OFFICE.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	... Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	... C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	... Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Bankipore	... W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	... J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	... H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	... N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	... Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	... W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	... Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	... T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	... Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Chumparun	... James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	... E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	... Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada	... Abell, Will & Co.
Dalhousie	... Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	... Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	... H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	... Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	... N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	... Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	... C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	... Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	... J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Lucknow	... W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	... Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	... C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to ocal Board.
Moulmein	... Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Mean Meer	... W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	... Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	... T. Lucas and Co
Monghyr	... Thomas & Co.
Mussoorie	... Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	... T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	... Messrs. Kelly & Co
Ditto	... W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	... P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	... Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts	... H. Costley, Esq
Sylhet	... E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor...	... J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	... Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	... United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	... E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	... Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	... United Bank of India.
Ditto	... Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company together with Forms of Proposal and all further information may be obtained on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
March 1871. Agents at Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.
E. Morriss, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
C. Peile, Esq.
W. F. Hunter, Esq., and
Frank G. Jefferson, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... ... ... £8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... £84,37,750-15- 4
of which Twenty-five lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

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All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

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LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,
73, 75 AND 81, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON.
Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

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